MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME II　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1917　NUMBER 6

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VISCOUNT Ishii by his speech at a banquet in New York last week, proclaiming the application of a "Monroe Doctrine" to the Far East—in the course of which he declared that not only could Japan not seek to assail the integrity and sovereignty of China, but was prepared eventually to defend the independence of China against any aggression, for she knew her own landmark would be threatened by any outside invasion or interference with China—will cause a stir in the chancellery of every Allied country of Europe, and also in America, although its significance is not appreciated in America as it ought to be. The importance to be attached to this statement is not so much in what is stated, but in what is implied. What Viscount Ishii really means is that Japan intends to see to it that all aggressions in China in future shall be carried out by Japan alone.

NOW, as a matter of fact, the only aggressions upon China in recent years have been made by Japan, and just about as much reliance may be placed on any statement that "Japan does not seek to assail the integrity and sovereignty of China," as history has proved could be placed on the announcement that Japan fought Russia "to protect the integrity of Korea." The "aggressions" that Japanese statesmen have in mind, of course are those accomplished in past years by her present allies, England and France—the other comrade in arms, Russia, having already previously been dealt with. Russia's possessions in the Far East were wrested from her, while Britain looked on and applauded. Germany's possessions in the Far East have been wrested from her while Russia looked on and applauded, and Japan is right now seeking the psychological moment when she can secure assistance from some quarter, no matter what—Germany, for instance—to capture the remaining European holdings on the western shores of the Pacific. The fact that Russia was ousted from Korea and Manchuria did not mean any less aggression; it merely changed the direction of the impact. Japan merely stepped into Russia's shoes. The fact that Germany has been ousted from Shantung has so far not resulted in any benefit to China; it simply meant that Japan has replaced Germany in Shantung.

TO state that as Japan is successful in displacing European influence in China, her own opportunities for unhindered aggression are enhanced is merely stating an obvious fact. Is there any doubt about it that Japan's object is eventually to oust the French out of Indo-China or the British out of Hongkong? To believe the contrary would be to belittle the perspicacity

of Japanese statesmen. We say nothing for the moment of the American occupation of the Philppines as that does not come within the scope of Viscount Ishii's remarks, although it undoubtedly does come within the range of Japanese statesmanship. We are quite in accord with American statesmen who deplore "propaganda" that might cause ill-feeling between America and Japan. But if a discussion of past events, current happenings and future possibilities based on what has gone before, causes "ill-feeling," the fault, we respectfully submit, lies in the events, and not in the discussion of them.

THE feature of the week's war news has been the intensiveness and the frequency of the German aerial attacks on London. The telegrams, according to recently-arrived travellers, give no adequate idea of the damage done by these air raids. The Reuter telegrams confine themselves mostly to a recital of human casualties. It must be apparent, even to the most unsophisticated, that the main object of the German air raids is, through the slaughter of women and children and the destruction of residential property and schools, to create discontent among England's working classes, although their announced purpose is to inflict damage on docks, factories and arsenals. The British populace has now become insistent in its demand for reprisals and the latest telegrams report that Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, after he had witnessed some of the results of the recent raids has declared himself as willing to adopt a policy of retaliation. In the meantime American factories have commenced the construction of aeroplanes on a standard system of huge proportions and in due course raids will be made by American aviators on German factories and war depots on a scale which Germany has not so far, and cannot, approach; so that, in time, the people of Germany may have a taste of their own brand of modern warfare.

AMERICA'S war preparations are assuming a scale the magnitude of which we, out here in China so far from the scene, find it difficult to realize. Americans are not deluding themselves regarding the magnitude of the task in which they are engaging, and much as Americans, in common with most belligerents are desirous of peace, they are not making the mistake of "banking" on a short war. Lord Kitchener was considered a pessimist for predicting that the war would last three years. America is figuring on a war of five years, as evidenced by the contracts made with suppliers of war materials, by the appropriations for the Navy and the plans for building up a merchant marine. In America's far-reaching plans for war preparation, she also has something else in mind: that is, the matter of rebuilding Europe after peace, as is evidenced by the tremendous contracts for railroad materials that have been ordered for France and Russia. At the close of the war the amount of construction necessary in practically every European country is almost beyond comprehension. This work naturally will fall to American manufacturers, engineers and contractors. America is preparing for a five-year war and she is also preparing to take an active part in the rebuilding of the new world that is to emerge from the embers after the war.

SUBMARINE warfare is proving much more of a success than the telegrams, as they are worded, give any idea of. The plain fact is that Germany at present is sinking merchant ships faster than the world at present can build them. It is just as well that everybody recognizes that fact. In the end, it will be a race between the world's (principally America's) ability to catch up (which they are doing) and surpass the rate at which German submarines can sink ships. The one great enemy that Germany has to reckon with is Time. America's resources of war-making material (leaving out of consideration cotton entirely) are, roughly speaking, as great as those of Great Britain, Germany and France combined. Just as the Panama Canal was built methodically and systematically—nothing being done, for instance, in the way of construction until the mosquitoes had been banished from the neighborhood—so America can be relied on to go about a disagreeable job in a business-like and methodical manner; with a few washings of dirty linen in public now and then, merely by way of relieving the monotony.

IN addition to the floods in China—which, as we surmised last week, have proved even more serious than the news then to hand indicated—floods of almost unprecedented dimensions have occurred in Japan, the destructive violence of which was intensified by a tidal wave at Shidzuoka. The reports from North China, particularly concerning the Yellow River, have been conflicting, but it has now been fairly well established that several large breaches have occurred in the banks of "China's Sorrow" near Fanchaung in Chili province, of approximately a thousand feet in length. A score or so of native villages in the neighborhood of Tientsin were submerged and a number of the inhabitants drowned. The port of Taku was blocked as a result of the excess of water and the Shanghai steamers were compelled to unload their cargoes at Tongku. Although there has been a slight subsidence at various points, the outlook for a speedy return of normal conditions is not at all good, as recent heavy falls of rain in Honan and Shansi have occurred in the meantime. The Chinese authorities are fairly active in carrying out relief work, but Hsiung Hsi-ling, who has been entrusted with these opera-

tions, has reported to the Cabinet that no less than a sum of five million dollars will suffice to meet the numerous emergencies that have arisen. Old Mother Earth is treating her inhabitants miserably these days. In Europe the population is being decimated and property is being destroyed on an unprecedented scale by mankind itself; here in Asia Nature has contributed her share of destruction by employing the method which proved so effective in the days of Noah.

THE recent announcement of the manager of one of the largest American business houses in China that in the future no man will be brought to China for service in foreign trade, who has not already made a success in his special line at home, is a welcome announcement and one that shows the transition that is taking place in American foreign trade activities. In our opinion, American prestige has suffered abroad considerably through the low-grade representatives who have been permitted to serve American business in the foreign field. In the last analysis it is the human element that counts. A nation may preach high ideals from its capital, but if the men who represent that nation in foreign trade are not up to those standards in their business practices all protestations of high ideals from the home land come to naught, or at least are largely nullified.

THE Standard Oil Company was the first American firm to set a high standard for the men who were to become its representatives in the foreign field. This company maintains a school at its New York headquarters and every man who seeks to become an employe of that company abroad must attend this school—and he must pass the examination. And the examination has as much to do with the man's moral character as to his mental fitness for the position. Who will say that this has not had a great bearing on the success of this company in China as well as elsewhere? The American International Corporation is now following out the same plan of the Standard Oil Company in schooling men for foreign trade. The American mission boards are doing the same thing with the persons they are sending out to foreign countries, with the exception that they are going the business firms one better by requiring from one to two years additional schooling in the language and customs of the country after the arrival of the new appointee in the country to which he or she is to serve. In America, as well as in other countries, honest business men have brought about legislation that has placed business on a higher plane than it occupied a century or even a half century ago. These things must come about in foreign trade as well as at home—and they will come about when better equipped men come into it. It is gratifying to see in China, for instance, that men who do not stand for the right principles of business are gradually being relegated to the background by those who have the proper ideals in business as well as in the other affairs of life. To repeat, it is the human element that counts.

A NATION is largely judged by the character of its nationals that the foreigner meets. It is gratifying to note that American firms in the export field are recognizing this principle and are showing the men whose reputations are largely based on activities in questionable business deals that they do not represent American business or the American community. The best part about it all is that Chinese business men are also engaged in a campaign for the betterment of their business practices and are glad to cooperate with foreigners who are seeking the same ends. The man without these ideals has no more place in foreign trade than he had in his home community, which, in all probability he was forced to leave because of questionable practices there. The right-thinking Chinese business man as well as the right-thinking foreign business man knows the genuine from the spurious. The impostor usually gets his deserts in the long run. The unfortunate thing about the matter is that often innocent business associates (associates through necessity) must go down in the same wreckage.

WITH the object of furthering friendship between England and Japan, Mr. Robertson Scott, a well-known British publicist, several months ago started in Tokio the printing of a bi-lingual monthly, the first issue containing articles by some of Japan's leading diplomats. With the best of intentions, however, it seems that *The Far East*, as time goes on, comes far from satisfying Japanese leaders of public opinion as to what constitutes the kind of publicity which will lead Japan and England to a more friendly understanding of each other. In fact an article by the editor in the September issue of this journal has aroused the ire of a Japanese publicist, Mr. Oba Kakō, who contributes a long article to the Japanese vernacular publication "Japan and the Japanese," and (in the same journal) of "Sekimon Gakujin," apparently a Tokio University man, who concludes a heated reply to Mr. Scott by a demand that he should be deported from Japan! The Japan Chronicle, in relating the incident, says that the indignation aroused seems partly due to the Japanese version of Mr. Scott's remarks, which owing to condensation, made them appear rather sharper in tone than the original, but "the incident shows very clearly that the object aimed at by Mr. Scott—furthering Anglo-Japanese friendship by press publicity—is much more difficult than he and his supporters believed it to be." It will be interesting to note the exact words (translated

from Japanese) of some of the criticisms above referred to:

I do not regard these utterances as simply coming from Mr. Scott himself. He has at his back the British Embassy, the British Consulates, the British Association, and Messrs. Sale and Frazar one of the principal British capitalists, and I attach special importance to his utterances in that he is acting as the mouthpiece of these supporters. I believe his article voices the sentiments of many British subjects in India, Malaya, China, and other parts of the East, who are always taking the same unfavorable view of Japan as Mr. Scott himself. It is an undeniable fact that these British people regard the Japanese as an inferior race, though they are allied to us politically. Otherwise, they would be above employing such insolent words against this country as Mr. Scott has used. I am by no means opposed to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. I desire to see the Alliance maintained as long as possible. But I think that in order to perpetuate the Alliance many British residents in the East must reconsider their arrogant attitude. At least such an attitude as that assumed by Mr. Robertson Scott must be strongly denounced. His object in publishing *The New East* is for the fulfilment of his mission of improving relations between the Japanese and British peoples, but his attitude is not calculated to serve this avowed purpose. I regard Mr. Robertson Scott as a destroyer of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. I regard him as a dangerous element for the future of the Alliance. I do not like to see such an undesirable person residing in Japanese territory. He ought to leave the Japanese capital for home without delay. It will not be to his advantage to remain lingering in Tokio."

GERMAN discontent leaks out now and then. The influential Berliner Tageblatt recently printed an editorial article the tenor of which is that there can be no new Europe until there is a new Germany; and strongly backing up the idea that the Reichstag should insist on securing rights for the people. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the few German Socialists who has proven true to his principles, sits in prison, but the truths he expressed are gradually sinking into the minds of the German people. It is interesting at this time to recall one of his most famous utterances, made in the Reichstag in December, 1914, when the war had been in progress only three months. Among other things, he said:

This war, which none of the peoples interested wanted, was not declared in the interests of the Germans or of any other people. It is an imperialist war for capitalization and domination of the world markets, for political domination of important quarters of the globe, and for the benefit of bankers and manufacturers. From the viewpoint of the race of armaments it is a preventive war provoked conjointly by the war parties of Germany and Austria in the obscurity of semi-absolutism and secret diplomacy. It is also a Bonaparte-like enterprise tending to demoralize and destroy the growing labor movement. That much is clear despite the cynical stage management designed to mislead the people. This is not a defensive war. We cannot believe the Government when it declares it is for the defense of the fatherland.

OUR British friends at times show considerable annoyance at some of the comments in the REVIEW. Nothing, however, that has appeared in the REVIEW, has had less foundation for comment, nor has approached in unkindness the comments made on American affairs in prominent British journals in Shanghai in times past; by way of example, take the following, printed some decades back:

The attitude of the United States government during its intercourse with China has been that of hanging on to the skirts of those Powers who were more ready to face the consequences of asserting their rights. It has been an attitude of readiness to take a full share of the efforts of foreign pressure without accepting any responsibility, either pecuniary or moral, for the means by which the results were achieved. It is not a dignified role certainly, but it has its advantages, as for instance, it has sometimes enabled American statesmen to appeal to China and the world for a certificate of good conduct. The moral value of this position is no better than that of a pious, but grasping, employer, who hires a man to break the Sabbath, for which he receives the products of his labor, while affecting deep horror for the sin of Sabbath-breaking.

ONE of the comments that seems to have gone against the grain of some of our British fellow residents was the mild thought expressed some months back that if America had not gone into the war Germany would have won it. That, of course, is a mere matter of opinion, which we have, however, had no reason to change so far. But can there be any question that had not Great Britain gone into the war to assist France that Germany would have won the war long ago? The British have frequently expressed that view, but we still have to hear any French

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

complaint on that score. The one trait of the British mind—for which on the whole all Americans have the greatest praise—that rather irritates Americans is the British idea that the British must necessarily dominate any combination of which British genius forms a part. This penchant is not by any means a new development; it is centuries old. Oliver Goldsmith referred to it in his series of Letters from a Citizen of the World. President Wilson may have had this in mind in his various utterances indicating that America intended to keep itself clear of any political combination, while at the same time fitting in its war operations with those of the Allies. Here in Shanghai British ideas have enjoyed a dominance in keeping with the preponderance of British interests—and considerably more, as pointed out in an official communication of the former American Consul General, Mr. Wilder. Since the outbreak of the war conditions have arisen that considerably lessen the occasion for, and the assertion of, such dominance; and we cannot help but feel that part of the irritation which an influential section of the British community in Shanghai feels towards this REVIEW, is to be found in the realization that its policy may tend to lessen the force of that dominance which the British in this part of the world have hitherto enjoyed.

IN Shanghai as a city unique among the cities of the world, in that the laws of more than a dozen different nations are applied to the various nationals resident here, in addition to the laws of China being applicable to the Chinese living in the Settlement, it is only natural that conditions should exist and practices be tolerated which would be frowned on in more homogeneous communities. The legal profession in Shanghai occupies a unique position in that, with few exceptions, the principal revenue which the lawyers enjoy by the direct practice of law, comes from their work at the Mixed Court, where only Chinese defendants appear. The legal attainments of a lawyer to appear at the Mixed Court *per se*, would not necessarily have to be of a very high order as the law applied there is in many cases very "mixed" indeed. But no lawyer may appear there unless he is a duly qualified lawyer under the laws of his own country.

AS was only natural, the greater part of this Mixed Court business has previously been in the hands of British practitioners, but for a number of reasons the proportion of Mixed Court business coming through British law offices in recent years has considerably decreased. One of the features of conducting this Chinese business is that, with very few exceptions, none of the lawyers are able to talk with their Chinese clients in the vernacular. As a result of this state of affairs the employment of an interpreter is necessary. Competent interpreters are not over-plentiful, and as the interpreters, through their work as go-betweens, learn every (including the financial) aspect of the cases going through their principal's office, they will naturally see that their own remuneration is "adequate." To meet this state of affairs the custom has grown up in Shanghai of lawyers giving their Chinese assistants a commission on the business which they handle. This method of payment of Chinese assistants is not peculiar to any one nationality. The British lawyers, in fact, being first on the ground, probably instituted the practice. That it is well understood to exist, and as a system is tolerated among British lawyers, was proved during the hearing of a case five or six years ago when two British lawyers in partnership had a dispute, when such a contract with the firm's interpreter to pay him a percentage by way of remuneration, was introduced in evidence by one of the partners, who attempted to use the fact that his partner had signed such an interpreter's contract as a ground for breaking the agreement which he made with his partner, the terms of which he wished to avoid. The British Judge, however, evidently did not consider such an interpreter's contract as anything very heinous as he ruled that the agreement between the two lawyers should stand. In that particular case it may be mentioned, the lawyers agreement was to pay his interpreter a commission on *profits*.

DURING the past week or two the attention of the Mixed Court has been occupied with the trial of a Chinese interpreter on a charge of "promoting and maintaining" litigation. The prosecution was brought by the lawyer for the Municipality, a British legal practitioner, and followed a raid of the accused's premises where a number of documents were found, among them agreements and correspondence with certain lawyers (not British) which disclose that the accused was to get a percentage on business brought in—a very high percentage, be it remarked. The Chinese in this particular case seems to have made the mistake of overstepping the bounds in quite a number of directions. He advertised rather extensively, and he exhibited before the public a certain phase of the relations existing between lawyers and their Chinese assistants in a manner that tended to belittle the administration of justice generally. As a matter of fact the Chinese at the Mixed Court was admittedly convicted without any law—but generally on the principle that he was doing something that he ought not to have done. "Touting" for lawyers in Shanghai seems to be pretty much on the same basis as lotteries the world over generally are. It is against the law to conduct a lottery but is "winked" at as a rule unless the conduct of the lotteries becomes too

prominent a feature in the life of the community. The Municipality's attorney in the case at the Mixed Court dwelt on the high percentage which the lawyer concerned was to pay and this led him to remark that it was the "tout" who employed the lawyer. One can easily understand, of course, that among the older established law firms where it had been the custom to pay their Chinese a commission on a very much smaller scale, any competition which involves the payment of a much higher rate of commission to the "tout" will be frowned on.

THE jealousy with which the older legal practioners look upon their prerogatives and the pains that are taken to draw an unfavorable comparison with standards not quite the same as those obtaining at their own bar was illustrated about ten years ago when a practitioner at the Mixed Court was rather sharply "hauled up" by the then British Assessor because evidence had disclosed that he had arranged to take what is known as a "contingent" fee—that is the lawyer's remuneration depended on whether he won the case. The comment was made rather strongly that such a way of securing remuneration was entirely unfair, as the lawyer, having all the documents of the case before him, was peculiarly in a position to know what prospects there were of winning the case. Now, while that to a certain extent is true, it is none the less true that many a client with small means is able to secure justice in parts of America where such a system is allowed where he would be unable to secure it in a similar case in Great Britain, (unless he sues in *forma pauperis*) simply because the fee which is asked by the solicitor is out of all proportion to the money involved. The fact that the lawyer is in a peculiar position to know the chances there are of winning a case also applies with equal force where the solicitor asks and accepts a fee of several hundred taels from a client where he must know that he will lose. And even with the fee paid, clients in Shanghai cannot always depend that their lawyers are in "a peculiar position to know the chances there are of winning a case." For instance, some years ago a British solicitor in Shanghai was paid a very handsome fee to draw up an arbitration agreement between a Dane and a Russian. The document was quite a formidable one, but eventually proved not to be worth the paper it was written on, as the solicitor had omitted the very important (as he afterwards learned) detail of having the agreement registered in the Russian Consulate.

What Japan's Monroe Doctrine Really Means

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THERE is good reason for the view that Viscount Ishii's recent statement in New York is an attempt at the *declaration of a Japanese protectorate over the Chinese Republic* disguised in terms of a Monroe Doctrine.

There is no parallel whatever between the circumstances that led President Monroe to incorporate in his annual message to Congress of December 2, 1823, the famous statement of American policy known as the Monroe Doctrine and the circumstances now inspiring Japanese policy towards China. The facts bear re-statement and comparison. In 1808 Napoleon invaded Spain, overthrew her dynasty and seated his brother Joseph on the throne at Madrid. This upheaval in the mother country was the signal for the revolt of the Spanish colonies in South America, "oppressed as they were," to quote a well-known writer, "by crushing taxes, commercial restrictions and grasping governors." And the restoration of the absolute Spanish king, following Napoleon's downfall in 1814, increased the movement of revolt in the colonies. San Martin and Simon Bolivar wrested province after province—Chile, the Argentine, Peru, Venezuela, New Granada (now Columbia)—from the Spanish autocracy and tranformed South America into a land of Republican states. On May 4, 1822, President Monroe took the first step in the protection of these South American republics by formally recognising their independence and Congress immediately made provision for the despatch of ministers to their respective capitals. It is well-known that this action of the United States was largely inspired by the decision of the "Holy Alliance"—consisting of the Allied powers of Russia, Prussia, Austria and France—to listen to Spain's request to subdue revolts in Madrid and re-chain South America to the Spanish autocracy in the interests of "legitimacy."

It is plain that neither Great Britain nor the United States could view with indifference the intervention of the then allied powers in Europe for the purpose of re-subjecting the South American republics to Spanish absolutism. They had already, by 1822, built up a trade of several million dollars a year with Great Britain and "their market was too valuable a one to lose." And the United States government was troubled by the rumors that France would take Mexico and Russia would seize California with perhaps Chile and Peru as a reward for their services in crushing republicanism in the former Spanish colonies. In these cirumstances the British premier, George Canning, suggested to the American minister in London that the United

States should join Great Britain in making a declaration to the powers of the "Holy Alliance" not to interfere with the South American states. Monroe was anxious to act on Canning's suggestion, but Adams—his Secretary of State—declared that the United States ought not to follow England's lead, trailing "like a cockboat to a British man-of-war," but rather assume full and sole responsibility for the protection of the republics on the American continent. It was on his advice that the President included in his message to Congress the historic declaration that has been South America's charter of protection against the autocracies of Europe.

The message declared that the continents of the Western Hemisphere were "henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers;"—this was to prevent the encroachments of Russia on the Pacific coast and the designs of France on Mexico. After announcing the determination of the United States neither to meddle with the European systems of government nor to disturb the existing possessions of European powers in the New World, it continued: "but we owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system [of the Holy Alliance] to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." It will be seen that the Monroe Doctrine is not only a formula of protection, guaranteeing the *territories* of the South American republics against European invasion, but also an explicit declaration against the introduction into the Americas of the feudal system of the European autocracies. In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a formula of democracy and affirms American rights to freedom from the absolutism that is still of Prussia and was yesterday of Russia. And in this sense it is true to say that the Wilsonian statement of the aims of American intervention in the war is at once a logical and wise development of the Monroe Doctrine. To make the world safe for democracy is to extend to Europe and Asia—*including China*—the political securities already enjoyed in principle by the American states under and by virtue of the Monroe Doctrine.

When, through the mouth of her special envoy, Japan proclaims "the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Far East," does she enunciate the doctrine in the same sense in which an American would understand it when applied to a country like China, lately freed from the chains of Oriental autocracy and now included in the system of states created by American constitutional thought? President Monroe in effect told autocratic Europe that the destruction of republicanism in South America and the introduction of the feudal system of monarchical government would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. In repeating the language of America's fundamental doctrine of democratic security, does Viscount Ishii mean that the disappearance of the Chinese Republic, to be followed by a monarchical restoration in China, would be "dangerous to the peace and safety" of Japan? Remembering that the land of the Mikado is more than an autocracy—it is a semi-theocracy—the absurdity of this view is instantly apparent. But if, in aping the language of American democracy, the Japanese envoy intended his New York audience to understand that he was applying to the Chinese Republic only the territorial protection enunciated in the Monroe Doctrine, the disingenuousness of his statement is equally clear. The doctrine was formulated by the American administration under pressure of the powers of the Holy Alliance which, as has been seen, had practically decided to assist Spain to recover her lost colonies and appeared to have discussed a scheme of spoliation involving the transfer or some of the colonies of Russia and Mexico to France. In the present case no Power or Powers other than Japan menace China. Not even the most sceptical can doubt the bona fides of the United States in its relation with this country; and it is impossible to conceive any situation arising that would tempt or force the American government to depart from its traditional policy of good will towards China. And since the outbreak of the war, no European Power—with the doubtful exception of the minor French action of Laoshikai—has done anything respecting China that could be construed in the sense of an intention to impair the territorial independence and integrity of the country. The same, of course, cannot be said of Japan. The belief prevails that in order mainly to entrench herself in the historic province of Shantung, she intervened in the war against the Central Powers and, according to responsible Chinese opinion, a situation is being created in the province which threatens to convert it into another South Manchuria. The Japanese occupation of Shantung was quickly followed by the presentation of the Twenty-one Demands under circumstances compromising the international good faith of Japan and likely to influence permanently Western opinion of Japanese policy in China. These Demands undoubtedly aimed at the serious impairment of Chinese sovereignty, formulated and directed as they were towards what the Chinese assert was the control of their entire public life. It is impossible to read the text of the demands and remain unconvinced of the reality of Japan's intention and policy to subject China to her domination. That this is the proper reading of the demarche is plain from the attempt made by the present Terauchi government to disavow the policy expressed in the demands when Viscount Motono addressed the Diet some months ago.

But while this disavowal has been followed by an apparent change of method, the policy of the demands continues to be pursued in terms of a diplomacy characterised by no little subtlety and success. You see this in what is fast becoming a *mot* in responsible circles – the statement that Japan is now ruling China through Tuan Chi-jui, Tsao Ju-lin and the other men now in power in Peking.

Now, if it is true that China is menaced by neither America nor the European members of the Entente, and that Japan is the only power whose policy finds expression in acts inconsistent with the independence and integrity of China, how are we to interpret this Japanese "application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Far East?" Unless Viscount Ishii's atterance was not intended to be a serious statement, the only explanation is that Japan means to work out her policy of dominating China without interference by the Western powers. By expressing her policy in terms of the Monroe Doctrine, she hopes to disarm American opposition by the use of language understood by the average American as implying one of the deepest political beliefs of the American people.

The Shanghai Mixed Court

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THERE have recently been announced in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement two principles on which the Court has acted as legal and which touch personal character and professional conduct. The principles are important in their bearing to the public and their soundness deserves to be publicly challenged.

THE TING CASE

The first was announced in the Ting case, and the facts of which are still familiar. In that case General Ting was found in possession of certain seals of the Chinese government. It was generally known at the time of his arrest that the seals had been entrusted to him for safe keeping by President Li, and that because of the political and military changes in the Peking government the General had come to Shanghai for better safety. President Li withdrew from participation in the government, and those who took control demanded possession of the seals. There was no objection to their surrender to the proper authority, but General Ting was arrested, arraigned before the Mixed Court, and, for the reason that the seals were in his possession, the Court ordered his delivery to the native authorities. The order of delivery was based on the principle that the mere possession in itself was sufficient proof of guilt as to warrant such an order. The principle of law applicable to the Ting case is too well established to be shaken by the imperfect and unsupported reason of the Court. The possession of the seals, even under far more suspicious circumstances, would only have raised a presumption of guilt, which the person charged had the right to rebut or disprove, as well as the right to the opportunity to vindicate his character before it was stigmatized by an order contrary to elementary law. General Ting was not given the time necessary for his defence, but more of this later on. When the General was arrested he was residing with his family at the Kalee Hotel in the International Settlement. The Kalee Hotel is conducted by an American corporation, and before search could be made for the seals the permission of the American Consul General was required. The permission was given with the understanding that if action was taken by the Mixed Court it would be in accordance with the usual and customary proceedings of that court. This was the understanding between the Consul General and the Municipal Police official who made the search. The Consul General knew quite will that the police official had no authority to say how the court should proceed, but he expected, and had reason to expect and believe that if General Ting was arrested and brought before the Court he would be given time to prepare his defence. In all judicial proceedings the accused is asked by the Court, if he was represented by counsel, and, if not, did he want counsel. He is also asked, if he had witnesses present or wanted time to procure their attendance and to prepare his defence. The accused is always addressed by the Court in the form indicated, and should he want time to engage counsel or procure the attendance of witnesses there is a remand that the opportunity may be availed of. The time has long passed when judges can be allowed arbitrary discretion. They too are governed by the law and have been made to be obedient to it. It is known that General Ting did not have the customary regular trial in the International Mixed Court. The haste of the entire proceedings, the failure to inform the General of his right to employ counsel and subpoena witnesses, and the needlessly passionate allusion to the American Consul General, with the unusual approval of the Court, evidently shows that there is still needed some reformation in that tribunal. If there was a misunderstanding between the Consul General and the Police official it was only what has before occurred between gentlemen and could have been adjusted without any intemperate expressions in open court; and the dignity of the court would seem to have demanded the prompt suppression of expressions in its presence of that character, especially when applied to a consular official of the American government, a government, without whose aid in the great war, might create a doubt as to what language would be the business language of Shanghai at the end of five years. If a

person has in his possession stolen property he is presumed to be the thief until he accounts for the possession. It is not a prima facie case until the evidence has been heard, and the court is not satisfied that the presumption has been rebutted. Then the accused is committed for trial and only then.

The principle herein combated is, that the Mixed Court held that the fact of the seals being in General Ting's possession was a prima facie case against him, although no evidence in his defense was heard nor was he asked if he had any. The haste of the entire proceedings is emphasized by the action of the Peking Government, for when General Ting was given the opportunity to state his case the Government at once dismissed all charges against him and restored the rank of the General and reinstated him in his former honorable position. It has been reported that the Peking government had proposed to decorate the officials of the Mixed Court at the time the Ting case was so summarily disposed of, but the public is not informed as to the nature of the decorations. When the Empress Dowager ruled China an act of "swift justice" was rewarded with a three eyed peacock feather or a yellow jacket, but neither of these ornaments would hardly appear appropriate on gentlemen presiding judicially.

THE INTERPRETER CASE.

The second principle was announced in the case of the interpreter King. It appears that the interpreter had been in the employment of a lawyer who, by reason of the war, discontinued his practice in the Mixed Court and that, in consequence, his interpreter was without employment. Under the circumstances the interpreter addressed letters to several American lawyers in Shanghai offering his services and stating his terms. The offer was made in writing to my firm and it was replied to in writing, rejecting all his terms except that he could go on and close up the business of his late employer on the terms agreed upon between them, but that no new business would be considered at that time. I knew nothing of the letter or the agreement until I read it in the newspapers, but I approve of what my law firm wrote and agreed to. There was no permanent agreement, and no definite understanding, save that the firm would aid in closing up the unfinished business of the late employer of the interpreter and on the same terms. The letter was written, because my law firm never hesitates to put in writing what it agrees to verbally, and feels qualified to make its own agreements, professionally or otherwise. For some reason the premises of the interpreter were searched and among his papers was the letter referred to. Now this letter comes into the possession of the prosecuting officer for the police and he places it before the Mixed Court as an incriminating document to convict the interpreter on a charge preferred against him in that Court; the Court held it to be incriminating evidence. I know nothing whatever of the record of the interpreter, and whether good or bad the principle is not affected. It ought to be plain to a wayfaring man, that when the interpreter wrote a letter to my firm asking for employment and the firm replied as indicated that either one letter, or both, could not possibly be construed as constituting an offense. They were purely business letters, and if the interpreter wrote to other law firms it could be accepted as the evidence of his anxiety to get employment by some firm. Certainly my law firm would never object to its letters being read in Court in conformity to a principle of law, but the use the letter in question has been made of is not justified by any principle of law, and the decision of the Court on the subject was as untenable as the course of the prosecutor was unwarranted. American lawyers in China are practicing law under the authority of their own government, which has a system of jurisprudence of its own as well as a code of professional ethics, and while the writer entertains a high respect for all the Mixed Court Assessors, and would always wish to be courteous to their rulings, he has no idea of changing his nationality, and proposes to be only amenable to the laws of his own country, feeling as free in China as he would in America to express his opinion on any principle which he believes unsafe for a court to make a precedent. Everyone in Shanghai, who has survived his period of infancy, knows that interpreters of law firms will solicit business for their respective firms, and when they do extra work do receive extra pay, but my law firm has interpreters regularly employed, who have offices near our own, and who receive stated salaries. Whenever we want to pay them a commission for any work we do so, and will not admit the right of anyone to question the propriety of it. What has been aptly termed the "touting practice" should be severely condemned, but the evidence to prove it cannot fairly be in the nature of a letter of a purely business character and written from a business viewpoint only. When I had the honor to practice in the Mixed Court the pest generally met with was the yamen runner, and in order to get rid of the pest I have advocated a greater control over the court by the foreign assessors and still advocate such control, because demanded by the business interest of this port. As Shanghai grows, new developments are seen and new characters come on the scene, but all the inhabitants appear satisfied, except some of the gentlemen who preside in the Mixed Court. The American lawyers are as happy as any other part of the community. All wear good clothes and ride in motor cars, and will continue to practice as heretofore under the protection of their own flag which is daily proving its capacity to safeguard both nations and individuals.

What America Will Fight For

BY JOHN DEWEY

POLITICS means getting certain things done. Some body of persons, elected or self-constituted, take charge, deciding and executing. In the degree in which a society is democratic this governing group has to get the assent and support of large masses of people. In the degree in which the things to be done run counter to the inertia, bias and apparent interests of the masses, certain devices of manipulation have to be resorted to. The political psychology of the older school, that of Bentham and Mill, taught that in a democratic state the governing body would never want to do anything except what was in the interests of the governed. But experience has shown that this view was over-naive. Practical political psychology consists largely in the technique of the expert manipulation of men en masse for ends not clearly seen by them, but which they are led to believe are of great importance for them.

* * *

There is a saturation point for all human emotions. All the warring nations manifest war weariness. To some extent this is because it is impossible to keep year after year the emotions at the pitch to which they rose at first. And we who have shared in the war only vicariously, only through reading have gone through a like satiation. The earlier days, the days of Liege, Louvain, the Lusitania, the days when hope and dread trembled in suspense, cannot be relived. Along with this repleteness of feeling goes political skepticism. Although capable of great ruthlessness in action, Americans are lenient and amiable in judgment. Very large numbers of Americans including those of strong pro-Ally feeling, have systematically taught themselves to discount all of the more violent appeals to passion. The resulting skepticism extends to pretty much the entire apparatus of traditional slogans. The once burning catchwords of honor and glory, prestige and power, fall coldly on the ear. To be actively stirred by these ideals at the same time that one has been taught to believe that Germany's surrender to them is responsible for the world tragedy is not a congenial or natural attitude. To create a war motivation by resort to "patriotic" appeal when large numbers of people are convinced that nationalistic patriotism was chiefly responsible for the outbreak of war is to operate against the tide of events and almost to invite failure. Burnt-out ashes cannot be made to glow, no matter how fervid the appeal.

If one asks for the alternative motivation, analysis of the motives which have been operative up to the present time seems to give the answer. There is the sense of a job to be undertaken in a businesslike way, and there is a vague but genuine vision of a world somehow made permanently different by American participation in a task which taken by itself is intensely disliked. There comes to mind the picture of the young men who responded to the call for officers in training. There was no hip-hurrah, no illusions of glory and grandeur, no enthusiasm, if enthusiasm means excitement and intoxication of motive, no hatred, no desire for revenge. Conventional heroics and self-hypnotism stirred by crowd-hypnotism were replaced by a serious earnestness, whose chief trait was the sense of a job to be done, a hard job, but one which had to be done so that it could be done with. Such a motivation lacks the glamor and impetuous rush of traditional war psychology. By way of compensation it is infinitely more potential for intelligence, and it is in line with the habitual national psychology of Americans—the psychology of a businesslike people.

So conventional are our views, however, that there is little perception of its availability and efficacy for intense and collective motivation. The American people have inherited the romantic European tradition, according to which the business wise disposition is merely a sign of a mercenary and dollar chasing mentality. Consequently we disguise its hold over us. If we recognized the feudal, landlordly and predatory bias back of the tradition we should perceive that a businesslike psychology is one of intelligent perception of ends to be accomplished and effective selection and orderly arrangement of means for their execution. And our national intelligence is as shrewd and quick in this direction as it is slow and insensitive in esthetic perceptions or in sustained hatreds. Anyone who cares to observe the type of war interest which exists all around him instead of feeding his eyes with his hopes and fears may note how largely it is an interest in specific results and in the technology of their accomplishment. This is, indeed, a novel psychosis for war, so unheard of that it will require sincerity of insight to trust it, to appeal to it. But any other course involves a dangerous underestimation of the political education undergone by the American people during the past years and of the average level of political intelligence. We are in a peculiar situation. There is dense ignorance of European conditions, histories and policies; but there is a lively and fairly accurate sense of the drift of events and of the type of results to be attained. To inform this sense with knowledge, to translate the anticipation of what is desired into a workable program of measures, to take the American people into confidence with respect to what has to be done and the ways of doing it is a method strangely remote from bellicose heroics, but one likely to prove strangely effective.

This sense of a job to be accomplished cannot be segregated from an underlying national ideal-

ism. Here, too, history is prophetic. What various leagues and societies totally failed to accomplish in the way of stirring up the American people when they appealed to fear, hatred and revenge, when they emphatically harped on rights and honor, that President Wilson effected when he addressed himself to the American desire for stable peace and an established amity of people through comity of democratic nations. A task has to be accomplished to abate an international nuisance, but in the accomplishing there is the prospect of a world organization and the beginnings of a public control which crosses nationalistic boundaries and interests. It is not, in my opinion, fair to say that these aims are as yet immediate actualities; too much remains to be done. But it is ridiculous to say that they are mere idealistic glosses, sugarcoatings of the bitter pill of war. They present genuine possibilities, objects of a fair adventure. And almost any day the shifting course of events may give them an engrossing actuality. If that day comes, the fervor of the crusader in behalf of the heart's desire will add itself to interest in a workmanlike performance in behalf of a necessary task. Meantime the course of those interested in securing the necessary motivation for war is to keep the ways open and clear for the coming of this reinforcing and consummating impetus.—*From The New Republic.*

The U. S. Enemy Trading Regulations

The following was approved by President Wilson, August 17, 1917:

RESOLVED, that the Exports Council hereby recommends to the President that he instruct the Secretary of Commerce as follows.

Export licenses shall be refused in any case where the consignee is one of the persons described in one of the following paragraphs, regardless of the nationality of such consignee:

(1). The following persons referred to as enemies and allies of enemies;

(a). Any individual, partnership or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or any ally of such nation, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory; and any corporation, incorporated within such territory, or incorporated within any country other than the United States, and doing business within such territory;

(b). The government of any nation with which the United States is at war, or an ally of such nation, or any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or any officer, official agent or agency thereof;

(c). Such other individuals or body of individuals, as may be natives, citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, or an ally of such nation wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may by proclamation under law include within the terms "enemy" or "ally of enemy." The words "United States," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States, or occupied by the military or naval forces thereof.

(2). Persons who participate and use the articles exported from the United States, in or in connection with any of the following acts:

(a). To trade or attempt to trade with an enemy, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of any enemy, either directly or indirectly, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the persons with or for or on account of or on behalf of or for the benefit of whom such trade is conducted, or attempted to be conducted, is an enemy;

(b). To trade or attempt to trade with an ally of the enemy or for or on account of or on behalf of or for the benefit of an ally of the enemy, either directly or indirectly, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person with or for or on account of or on behalf of or for the benefit of whom such trade is conducted or attempted to be conducted, is an ally of an enemy;

(c). To transport or attempt to transport, an enemy with the knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person transported or attempted to be transported is an enemy;

(d). To transport or attempt to transport, an ally of the enemy, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person transported or attempted to be transported is an ally of the enemy;

(e). To transmit, or take or attempt to transmit, or take out of the United States, in any manner, any letter, document, writing, message, picture, diagram, map or other device or form of communication, addressed to or intended to be delivered or communicated to an enemy, with knowledge or resonable cause to believe that the intended recipient is an enemy;

(f). To transmit, take or attempt to transmit, or take out of the United States, in any manner, any letter, document, writing, message, picture, diagram, map or other device or form of communication, to or intended to be delivered or communicated to an ally of the enemy, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the intended recipient is an ally of enemy;

(3). An agent of the enemy, or of an ally of the enemy (as mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof), for the purpose of this embargo, shall be regarded as including, until the contrary is shown, any person who assists in plotting or intrigue against the United States, or one of the allies, or in carrying on hostile propaganda for the enemy, or an ally of the enemy.

(4). Persons who assist in making a portion, or any part of the sea coast a base of military or naval operations of the enemy, or an ally of the enemy, e.g. one who sells supplies or furnishes information to German raiders or submarines.

(5). Persons who assist in performing unneutral service at sea, such as the transportation of agents or naval or military persons, the transmission of military information in military operations;

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(6). The foregoing classes of persons will include persons who assist in financing any of the transactions mentioned above.

(7). Persons who have assisted in breaking any bunkering or other agreement made with the United States, under or by virtue of the embargo law.

(8). "Persons" is understood to mean individuals, firms, companies or corporations, regardless of nationality.

(9). The words "to trade" as used herein shall be deemed to include:

(a). Pay, satisfy, compromise or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation:

(b). Draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse, any negotiable instrument or chose in action:

(c). Enter into, carry on, complete or perform any contract, agreement or obligation;

(d). Buy or sell, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property;

(e). To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

Germans Protest Against Municipal Registration Order

C. Stepharius, on behalf of the Germans and Austrians resident in Shanghai, has entered a protest to the Municipal Council against the order requiring all enemy subjects to register at the Town Hall. The protest is as follows:

"1.—The International Settlement of Shanghai is no Sovereign State.

"2.—The jurisdiction over the residents in the International Settlement rests neither with the Consular Body as such nor with the Shanghai Municipal Council, but with the Consul of each individual ratepayer.

"3.—China has declared war on Germany and Austria and Hungary and assumed jurisdiction over Germans and Austrians and Hungarians, the Chinese Authorities thereby assuming the place of the German and Austrian and Hungarian Consular Officials.

"4.—The Shanghai Municipal Council is nothing but the executive organ for the will of the above Authorities.

"5.—The Chinese Authorities have neither asked for nor consented to the steps the Shanghai Municipal Council intends to take against Germans and Austrians and Hungarians under Notification No. 2466.

"6.—These steps are, therefore, unlawful, and the German and Austrian and Hungarian communities—if forced to yield to them—protest most emphatically against such arbitrary action on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and reserve to themselves the right to take legal proceedings against the Shanghai Municipal Council and its Members as soon as normal conditions have been reestablished."

Mr. Hioki on an Extended Trip in China

Mr. Eki Hioki, former Japanese Minister to China, now an adviser to the Foreign Minister, is scheduled to leave Tokio today on a tour of inspection of Korea and China. His visit will extend as far north as Harbin and he is expected to arrive in Peking about the end of October. From there he intends to visit Hankow and Ichang, and also inspect the iron mines at Taiyeh, after which he will take a a trip to Shanghai—later returning to Nanking, whence he will go via the Tientsin-Pukow railway line to Tsinanfu, thence to Tsingtau, where he will take a boat for home.

Speaking of his plan to a Japanese paper, Mr. Hioki said that as one who on behalf of the Imperial government actually negotiated with the Chinese authorities the recent Chino-Japanese agreement, he has been very much interested in observing how the agreement is being carried out in Manchuria and Shantung, and what fruits it is already bearing in those parts of China, where by dint of that agreement Japan had acquired many valuble rights.

The President of the Japan Petroleum Co., Mr. Naito, is accompanying Mr. Hioki.

The Mixed Court Interpreter Case

Sentence was passed in the Shanghai Mixed Court October 5 in the case of King Yung-pian (formerby employed by Dr. Fischer, the Austrian lawyer) charged with combining and conspiring to maintain and promote litigation. The case was heard before Mr. Byrne (British Assessor) and Magistrate Kuan, F. W. Hadley appearing for the defence.

Mr. Hadley stated that before the court passed sentence he wished to call attention to section 68 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code and ask for a postponement of punishment.

The Assessor said: Our sentence is that the prisoner be imprisoned for five years and thereafter be expelled from the Settlement; but effect will not be given to this sentence unless and until the prisoner is again convicted by this Court of an offence similar to that of which he was found guilty on Tuesday last.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

September 27.—British storm Zonnebeke, and seize all tower hamlets, taking 2,000 more prisoners. The attack is an entire success over a six-mile front; four desperate counter-assaults are crushed.——German offensive against the Russians in the Dvinsk region begins.

September 30. Four aerial attacks are made on London within two days, killing 11 persons and injuring 82. The German communique claims that conflagrations were caused at docks and warehouses in London, Ramsgate, Sheerness and Margate.——Italians by bold stroke improve their position on the Bainsizza plateau.

October 1. Six aerial raids are made in one night on the East coast of England, some of them penetrating to London, where 10 persons are killed and 38 injured. ——Germans with fresh troops make several unsuccessful attacks on the British between the Ypres-Menin road and the northeastern corner of Polygon Wood.

October 2. British forces in Mesopotamia take 13,000 Turkish prisoners.

October 3. The British Admiralty's report shows 11 ships over and 2 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.——French aeroplanes drop several tons of explosives on the railway station at Fribourg.—— Germans gain a footing in a point north of Hill 344.

CHINA

September 28. The administration building of the University of Nanking is practically totally destroyed by fire.

September 30. Mandates announce the convocation of the National Council within a month for the purpose of drawing up the Election Law and also the convocation of Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity. The arrest of Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ching-lien and other associates is ordered.

October 1. Mail service by rail South of Tientsin to Shanghai and Hankow is again re-established, connection between Tientsin and Liangwangchang being made by boats.

October 2. The Chinese Government is paying Mex. $30,000 to the Governor of Chihli for flood relief work, Previous reports that the Yellow River had broken its banks are not confirmed, but floods are in evidence everywhere north of the Yellow River which feeds the Grand Canal—the latter being in flood. ——The belief gains ground in Peking that General Lu Yung-ting will resist the Peking Government with armed force provided his demands regarding the province of Hunan are not complied with.

October 4. General Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, suddenly resigns. It is surmised that he disagrees with the Government on the subject of the flood question. ——The Bank of Communications notes rise from 73 to 78 in consequence of the signature of the loan agreement with the Japanese banks.

JAPAN

October 1. A heavy rain-storm and typhoon occurs in Tokio and vicinity. Railway communication between Tokio and Osaka is interrupted and it is feared that the rice crop has been seriously damaged.—— The rivers flowing into Lake Biwa burst into torrents, causing considerable loss of life and great damage to property. Shidzuoka is visited by a tidal wave.

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GENERAL

September 26. The U. S. official shipbuilding program provides for the completion of 1,600 merchantmen, aggregating 9,200,000 tons, practically within twelve months.——Peru sends ultimatum to Germany, demanding satisfaction within a week for the sinking of the sailing-vessel Lorton.——A woollen merchant named Lundstrom of Stockholm commits suicide having lost £1,800,000 through speculating.

September 27. One hundred Germans have been arrested at New York and charged with violating their permits to enter the barred zones.——The All-Russia-Democratic-Conference opens at Petrograd. There are 1,200 delegates headed by M. Kerensky. M. Terestchenko, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns in consequence of attacks made on him by the Revolutionists; thus the Cabinet is now exclusively Socialist.

September 29. At a banquet given in New York in honor of the Japanese Mission Baron Ishii proclaims the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Far East, declaring that not only would Japan not seek to assail the integrity and sovereignty of China but is prepared eventually to defend the independence of China against any aggression, for she knew her own land-mark would be threatened by any outside inva

sion or interference with China.——Speaking in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis declares that the statement that Germany has already communicated with an enemy Government and in advance renounced the territory she has occupied was untrue; Germany had free hands for the eventual peace negotiations; this also referred to Belgium.

October 1. Subscriptions for the second American Liberty Loan for a total of three thousand million gold dollars (4%) are opened in America under most auspicious circumstances.——Cossacks at the All-Russia Conference at Petrograd announce that they will support the Republican Government.——Mr. J. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announces that a weekly communique will be issued chronicling the progress of the Navy's war preparations and also disclosing officially something of the work done by the American naval forces in European waters.

October 3. Announcement made that the Suez Canal dues, commencing with the New Year, for unloaded and loaded ships, will be Francs. 8.50 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

America

Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee of the House estimates that the total expenses of the United States for the fiscal year 1917-18 for war and all purposes would reach $19,300,000,000.

The main office staff of the "Tageblatt," a German paper published in Philadelphia, has been arrested on a presidential warrant charging sedition. A number of incriminating documents and pieces of correspondence in the office have been seized by the authorities.

Numerous indictments against persons planning to thwart the war plans of the United States, are expected as the result of recent raids. Evidence against the Industrial Workers of the World is accumulating fast. There is abundant evidence that German money has been used plentifully in the campaign.

The trading with the enemy act has been passed by Congress, and in addition to its general provisions regarding trade with subjects of enemy nations, provides that the president may enforce an embargo on imports from enemy sources. Another clause, added during the final discussion of the measure, prohibits comment upon the war in German language publications, unless there is a parallel translation in English.

The war has made serious inroads on the organizations of the large New York banks and trust companies, and the practice of hiring women to fill places made vacant by men called to arms has become widespread. Many institutions which formerly employed only one or two women as telephone operators now have on their staffs a considerable number of women workers, and their activities are not limited to stenography and filing, but extend to practically all departments, including the counting and sorting of money.

Taraknath Das, A. M., of Indian descent, former fellow in political science and economics at the University of Washington and director of the Sharada Vidyalya institute at Tokio, was arrested August 19 at San Francisco as he stepped down the gang-plank of the Siberia Maru. Das is charged by the Federal authorities with being the leading Hindoo spirit in a plot to overthrow British rule in India having gone to Europe to confer with Alfred Zimmermann and other high German officials to secure German support to the revolution. Das came voluntarily to America to face the charges against him. Das denies his guilt and asserts that he went to Europe and the Orient to pursue his studies. He formerly attended the University of California and is the author of the book, "Is Japan a Menace to Asia." Das is a naturalized American citizen and prior to his departure from Japan was given a banquet by prominent Japanese citizens in Tokio.

Men and Events

The judges in the competition for a list of "best books on China" announced by the REVIEW several weeks ago, are now going over the lists preparatory to announcing their decision. The decision, together with the prize list of books, will be announced shortly.

Dr. Willis E. Parsons, of Parsons College, Iowa, has been chosen as the new pastor of the Kobe Union Church.

The anniversary of the Republic of China takes place October 10. It will be observed as a general holiday in Shanghai.

O. K. Berg, who has been employed in the Customs at Peking, has been appointed assistant District Inspector of Salt Revenue and stationed at Taichow.

Civil government went into effect at Tsingtao October 1. The new civil governor is Dr. Akiyama, formerly councillor to the governor general of Korea.

C. D. Jameson of the engineering staff of Siems, Carey Railway and Canal Company, who has been ill in hospital in Shanghai, has returned to his office at Peking.

Frederic Coleman, American journalist, who has been in Japan for some time is at present in Vladivostok, and is later coming to China and also proceeding to the Philippines.

W. J. Cannon, for several years private secretary to the American Minister and Vice Consul at Peking, has joined the China Import and Export Lumber Company of Shanghai.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, left Shanghai October 3 per s.s. Tungchow, for Tientsin, enroute to Peking, accompanied by Mr. Archibald Rose, commercial attache.

Carroll P. Lunt of Shanghai has been appointed manager of Vivian Bond & Company of New York, manufacturers of railway supplies. Mr. Lunt will have his office in Peking.

Shattuck and Hussey, architects, have commenced work on the group of Rockefeller Foundation hospital buildings in Peking and are now engaged in tearing down the old temples and halls on the site.

A son, Paul, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jernigan, at Nanking, October 5. Mr. Jernigan is manager of the Standard Oil Company at Nanking and is a son of Mr. T. R. Jernigan of Shanghai.

The Rev. C. L. Bromley of the Shanghai Baptist College will deliver an address at the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel Sunday afternoon at five o'clock, October 7.

A meeting of the members of the Shanghai American Athletic Club was held Friday, October 5, for the purpose of organizing a soccer football league.

A banquet to Admiral Knight, Commander of the American Asiatic fleet, will be given by the American Association of China at the Palace Hotel this evening. The banquet will be followed by a dance and reception.

At a meeting of the American Volunteer Company of Hankow held September 27 at the American Consulate-General, R. A. Frost was re-elected captain and Verney Clair honorary treasurer and secretary.

Faced with the alternative of all Allied guests leaving the hotel enmasse, the management of Kalee Hotel, Shanghai, has given all German and Austrian guests notice to leave.

James J. Corbett, former heavyweight champion of the world, has received an appointment from the United States Government to be chairman of the War Department Committee on Athletic Instruction.

Dr. Kuo Ping-wen, dean of the National Higher Normal College and President of the Chinese-American Association of Nanking, was recently appointed honorary adviser to Li Shun, the military governor of Kiangsu Province.

The Royal Asiatic Society held the opening meeting of the present season October 5 at 5.30 p.m. in the Society's Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai when E. C. Wilton, of the British Consular service, lectured on "The BoundaryProvinces of Western China."

W. H. Webber, American Vice Consul at Canton, has arrived in Shanghai, and has now charge of emigration matters at the Consulate in Shanghai. L. L. Schnare, Vice Consul at Shanghai, proceeds to Canton to take up a position in the Consulate there.

A telegram was received from Batavia several days ago, from J. J. Connell, the well-known Shanghai merchant, that he was about to embark for Manila, and would arrive in Shanghai in about two weeks. Mr. Connell is accompanied by his family.

Mr. Odagiri, managing director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has temporarily been called to the head office in Yokohama, presumably in connection with the recent loan to China. During his absence, Mr. Takeuchi of the Yokohama office, will be in charge at Peking.

The Singapore Free Press states that a number of Chinese who were taking passage for China the other day were found to have a considerable quantity of local silver coins; they were taken ashore and were made to change the silver pieces into notes before they were permitted to depart.

Charles L. Coltman, formerly in the Chinese Government Salt Service, has resigned to become a partner with O. Mamen of Peking in the newly organized Mongolian Trading Company, a new American enterprise with offices in Kalgan and Urga. This company is now operating motor cars between Kalgan and Urga, and recently covered the distance with a heavily loaded car in four days.

The current issue of the Shanghai Municipal Gazette contains reports on a scheme by the Electrical Engineer to meet the probable demand for the supply of electrical energy in 1921 and to provide necessary plant. The Council has approved the recommendations of the Electricity Committee. Mr. Aldridge, the Electrical Engineer for Shanghai, has gone to America to arrange for the necessary tenders.

Mrs. Matsu Kunz, the Japanese wife of Herr A. Kunz, ex-Austrian Vice-Consul in Shanghai, arrested on the charge of bringing a sealed tin box containing mysterious documents from Shanghai to Yokohama, and then released, disappeared on September 24 from the Horaiya Hotel, Yokohama, where she had obtained lodgings.

M. Ginsburg, a wealthy Russian merchant of Yokohama and Moscow, who amassed a fortune in Port Arthur in Russian days, has announced his intention of renting the Royal Hotel, Yokohama, and pay all its running expenses for one year—servants' hire, light and fuel, and all food required during the year—as a home for Russian emigrants stranded in Yokohama, en route to their future homes in the United States.

The leading newspaper in Tientsin, in the course of an editorial on the Lessons of the Floods, says:—"We earnestly hope that one result of the events of this eventful week will be that both Councils will sternly set their faces against any scheme that places the water or electric franchise in the hands of private

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concerns. They ought to be Municipal undertakings, as they are in a number of progressive cities in all parts of the world."

It is announced from Peking that Sir R. A. Gamble, at present Comptroller and Auditor-General in India and formerly Commissioner for the Northern India Salt Revenue, has been offered an appointment in the Salt Gabelle by the Chinese Government at £4,000 per annum. The proposal is that Sir R. A. Gamble shall arrive in China from India in January when he will understudy Sir Richard Dane until April, after which Sir Richard is to take seven months leave.

Frederick Thomas Coppock of Des Moines, Iowa, who is making a tour around the world, is at present visiting in Japan and expects to spend the winter in mid-China. Mr. Coppock is a professional cinematograph photographer, has traveled 250,000 miles in the United States and Canada, and expects to make a world tour in three years. On his return to America he will give a series of lectures illustrated by moving pictures. Mr. Coppock carries both a kodak and a moving picture camera.

A. Eveleigh, merchant at 44 Szechuen road Shanghai, returned last week from an extended business trip to Russia, where he made several contracts for large quantities of rubber to be supplied from Singapore estates. His family, who had spent the summer at the beautiful resort Okeanskaya, near Vladivostock, accompanied him to Shanghai. Mr. Eveleigh states that the great mass of people in Russia have little else to eat besides hard black bread. A beefsteak, small in size and of very poor quality, at a Petrograd restaurant costs fifteen roubles.

A Japanese who murdered his wife about twenty years ago is acting his own part in a play written on the case which is being staged at Kofu. The real murder caused a sensation at the time. The murderer was arrested and was sentenced for life, but because of special graces at the time of the death of the Emperor Meiji and the Dowager-Empress he was set free last year. He soon joined a company of actors of the new school, and this company is now presenting a play written on the story of his deed.

The Cantonese Union Church will be formally dedicated with appropriate exercises on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The new church is located on North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, adjoining the Presbyterian Mission Press. The formal dedication service will be Sunday from 2.30 to 5 o'clock p.m. A reception to foreigners will be given on Monday at 8 o'clock p.m.; a reception to officials, and representative Chinese on Tuesday at 3 o'clock p.m. and to students at 3 o'clock p.m. Wednesday.

The large, almost new, steam ferry launch, of several hundred tons capacity, belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow railway, used for transporting passengers, mails and baggage across the Yangtze at Nanking from the terminus of the Shanghai-Nanking railway to the Tientsin-Pukow railway junction at Pukow, was sunk October 3, in collision with a Chinese gunboat. The accident occurred through the endeavor of the helmsman to avoid a collision with a Chinese cargo boat.

Under the heading of "Doing Business in the Orient," The Foreign Trade Bulletin of the American Express Company announces that D. M. Biggar, for several years manager of the foreign exchange department of that company in Chicago has been appointed manager of the new office to be opened by the American Express Company in Shanghai. Mr. Biggar departed for China in September. R. E. Bergeron, formerly special traffic agent of the Russian division in New York, has been appointed manager of the Yokohama branch, which also is to be opened soon.

The Rev. Frank Rawlinson of the American Baptist Mission for China and editor of the Chinese Recorder spoke at the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel Sunday, September 30. Rev. Rawlinson has been in America during the past year where he did graduate work at Columbia University, N.Y. About two hundred persons attended the Song Service, which was the first held since the summer vacation. The committee in charge of the service has decided to continue the meetings at five o'clock each Sunday afternoon at the Palace hotel until arrangements can be perfected for obtaining a larger room.

Baron Goto, the President of the Japanese Railway Board, has an unusual case on his hands to decide, resulting from an incident in which two prominent Japanese lawyers, one a leading member of the House of Representatives caused an express train to stop at an unauthorized station, thereby delaying its arrival at its destination by half an hour. The reason why they had insisted on the conductor stopping the train was that their baggage, which had been entrusted to the "red caps" (railway porters), had not been delivered on board, and they wished arrangements made by telephone so that the baggage would follow, without fail, on the next following train.

The American School of Correspondence, Shanghai is in receipt of the following letter, which is self-explanatory, from one if its students now in Japan: "Sirs: I was very happy when I read in a recent number of Millard's Review your advertisement. The kindness done by China's American friends in various ways to her people is perhaps more appreciated by us who, having been spending some years here and encounter China's future enemy every day, than by our fellow-countrymen at home. I am now attending school in Japan and on leaving here, am going to your country for further studies of Philosophy and Education. Would you kindly give some suggestions for preparation?"

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Billings, Major W. E. Post, Major Harold H. Swift, Major George Whipple, Major C. E. A. Winslow, Major H. C. Sherman, Major Crow, Lieutenant W. E. Nicholson and Lieutenant N. C. Travis, members of the American Red Cross Mission in Petrogard, arrived on their return journey at Harbin last week, and were accompanied to Peking by Mr. Moser, the American Consul-General at Harbin, the latter again returning to his post in the North. These nine members of the Commission had intended to sail on the Empress of Asia from Shanghai, but they were unable to make connections owing to the floods. They have founded a headquarters in Petrograd, leaving a few business experts in charge.

Roland S. Haskell of Los Angeles, Cal., has arrived in Shanghai to join H. D. Rodger in the practice of law. Mr. Haskell is a graduate of the University of Southern California and has been engaged in private

practice in Los Angeles for the last two years. His application for admission as a member of the bar of the United States Court for China has been favorably approved by a Committee of the Far Eastern American Bar Association. During the last presidential election Mr. Haskell was a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Club of Los Angeles County, and he was slated for Republican Candidate for the California State Assembly at the next general election. Mr. Haskell has specialized on Corporation and Commercial Law. He was for two years a counsel for the Automobile Club of Southern California, an organization with over 10,000 members. The new law firm will be known as Rodger and Haskell.

A Flying Exhibition in Shanghai

Art Smith, the well-known American flying man, is announced to arrive in Shanghai next week and give an exhibition at Riverside Park, at the Point end of Yangtzepoo road, in the near future. Dates announced later.

Mr. Smith, before coming to Shanghai, made a very successful flight in the neighborhood of Dairen. There was, however, some difficulty in arranging the flight, and his coming to Shanghai was, as a result, delayed for several days. The earlier arrangements fell foul of the Japanese military regulations at Dairen, which prohibit flights above any fortified zone. Eventually, however, a suitable spot was found along the line of the branch railway between Port Arthur and Dairen, and special trains were run for the accommodation of the large crowds which visited the exhibition.

Mr. Smith is held in high esteem by the Japanese people, as witness the following tribute from the Japanese newspaper at Dairen: "Mr. Smith is so unlike his brother professionals in living a life fitter to one bred to the pulpit. The ambition of his life seems to be centred upon the overruling desire to please his mother. This filial piety is said to be almost Oriental in its intensity, and it is because of this beautiful trait of his among many others that his name is now cherished as a household word for an ideal life all over Japan. The medals, etc., presented to him by cities, military units, schools, etc., in Japan number fifty."

Y.W.C.A. Work in China

The following is the first of a series of contributed articles, dealing with the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in China.

ONE of the brightest hopes of China in the days of groping and reconstruction is her womanhood. For in a national history untouched in stability by any other, since time began, woman has made a large contribution. The Chinese woman in general has done little in the lime-light (though there have been notable exceptions), but she has played her part well in the sphere alloted to her.

There can be found no finer filial obedience. As a woman she has done much to preserve the unity of the family; according to her knowledge she is a good mother, her economy and thrift make her a community asset, her piety keeps many candles burning in the temples. Surely she is a force with which to reckon. Add to these qualities her endurance, her patience, her courtesy, her cheer and, her courage and, as one pictures her stepping forth from a degree of seclusion into unlimited possibilities of education and social contact, one cannot but prophesy that she will continue to be a strong factor in community and national life, but with widening circles of power. Her influence has been as the undercurrent, felt yet scarcely perceptible, and she will add to this the winds of public opinion.

Realizing this, the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association sent their National Secretary, Miss Grace Coppock to the United States last February, her commission being to find twenty-six experienced American secretaries who should be willing to put their technique and experience beside the desire and inherent ability of the Chinese women and with a doubling of spiritual power provide a leadership among the women of China that shall make this world-wide organization serve best the multitudes of women in all countries. Twenty of the twenty-six women—securing men, women or Associations to pay their travel and salary expenses while in China—were found. The coming of some of these women has seemed to cripple the work in the Associations where they were working, but the compelling truths which made their coming possible are that no womanhood can enter into its best in pursuit of happiness until all women enter, and that the Eastern woman has contributions to make not only to her own country but to all the world. The Western women having discovered this, comes with her contribution.

These new missionaries are to augment the work now 14 years old and they add their numbers to 15

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Chinese secretaries and 28 foreign secretaries who have been in the Association work for various lengths of time and have laid the foundations deep enough and strong enough to bear the great organization that shall grow rapidly despite political confusion.

The foreigner that makes dire prognostications of China's future, that sees in the present chaos ultimate disaster, is superficial indeed for he has forgotten that a nation is always as strong as its womanhood and his eyes have not discerned the accumulated strength that throbs in the lives of millions of women who have been true to their task for four thousand years.

American Woman's Club Holds First Meeting of the Season.

The first meeting for the season of the American Woman's Club was held at the Columbia Country Club, in Route Doumer, Shanghai, last Tuesday afternoon, when plans were discussed for war relief work. The principal address was made by Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge, who in the course of an interesting talk stated that American women were placing themselves entirely at the disposal of the needs of the men at the front. Mrs. Woodbridge spoke fervidly of the important part played by even so small an item as a prepared bandage, made up by the women at home for the soldier in the trenches. No one who had not suffered from a wound, she said, could appreciate the ease from pain that is made possible by properly made bandages, ready to hand for the busy surgeon at work behind the front lines.

After Miss Constante Smith, of Hartford, Conn., who is visiting in Shanghai, had opened the meeting with several piano selections, a communication from President Wilson was read expressing the President's sincere thanks to the American women of Shanghai for their efforts in War Relief Work and further thanking them for their kind proffers of additional work along these lines.

Taking up regular business, the Club decided to postpone indefinitely the Garden Fete. The various articles made by members for sale at the fete are to be sold for War Relief at the American Red Cross Exchange, now located in the Cadillac building. Mrs. Hudson will refund money paid for tickets to the Garden Fete.

Mrs. Woodbridge, chairman of the Philanthropic department, made a plea for the study of philanthropic conditions in Shanghai and for reform work in prisons and insane asylums. This committee will meet October 8 at 10.30 a.m. at 176 North Szechuen Road Extension.

Miss Frances Adams was appointed to the music committee and gave an interesting and instructive talk on musical values. The music committee will meet Wednesday, October 10, in Mrs. Webb's rooms at the Astor House.

The reading circle will meet at Mrs. Holcomb's, 12 Whangpoo Road, October 9, at 10 a.m.

The social committee will meet with Mrs. Moss, chairman, at the Palace Hotel, October 8 at 10 a.m.

A committee was formed to take up the matter of Mrs. Stevens library fund and Mrs. Webb was authorised to purchase cards for the new library.

It was proposed during the course of the meeting that the officials of the American Club be asked to designate a "Ladies' Day" once a month, which would care for one of the twice-monthly meetings. The matter of securing a future meeting place was placed in the hands of a committee appointed for that purpose.

Benefit War Fair To Aid Veterans' Club and British Women's Work.

A "War Fair" in aid of the Veterans' Club and the British Women's Work Association will be held at the Town Hall October 26 and 27 under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, and patronesses, including Lady de Sausmarez and Mesdames Brand, Bremner, Jenner Hogg, Holliday, Ivy, Lavers, Merriman, Prentice, Wade, Wingrove and Wrightson. Executive committee, Mesdames Isenman, Hickling, Hilton-Johnson, Mackay, McMichael and Phillips. Mrs. Hanbury is Hon. Secretary and Mr. K. D. Stewart, Hon. Treasurer.

The Shanghai W. C. T. U.

The Shanghai branch of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union opened the present season with a social gathering at the Union Church Hall, October 4, following which there was a discussion on "Our Duty, as Temperance Workers, in War time." Music was furnished by Mrs. Malpas and Miss Rasmussen.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Only Way to Rescue Russia

From the Tokio Nichi Nichi

There is no other way so immediately effective in giving first aid to Russia's railway troubles as to let the United States have the control of the railways there altogether. The United States is a great railroading

country. She can easily organize engineers, experts, experienced workers, etc., as well as equip them with locomotives, rails and other necessary things, all complete, to be shipped to Russia. Only by America's taking complete control of Russia's railways, can Russia's rescue be effected. The only doubt is whether the Russian people will be broad-minded enough to let Americans have that control. But unless America goes as far as that, there will be no rescuing of Russia.

A Monroe Doctrine For The Far East

From The China Press (Shanghai)

Japan will find it difficult to apply these principles [those which actuated America's Monroe doctrine] to a Monroe Doctrine in the Far East for Japan is really a military oligarchy while China is a new-born republic, struggling, much like Russia, to understand herself and the new world into which she has entered, struggling in other words to find herself. And this she will do providing she is not stopped by some strong military power.

Baron Ishii announces that Japan is "prepared to defend the independence of China against any aggression." This is all to the good. There is only one nation that threatens China and if Japan will defend China against the aggressions of that nation China will survive. If Japan, to put it plainly, will defend China against Japanese aggressions all will be well. But already the Japanese newspapers are clamoring for Premier Terauchi's scalp because they say that he is too mild towards China! How does that fit in with a Monroe Doctrine?

From The North China Daily News (Shanghai)

At first sight the application of the Monroe doctrine by Japan to China is only an extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. To respect the integrity and soveregn rights of China and to uphold them are the pivot of that Alliance. But the Monroe doctrine as it is recognized to-day is capable of many more interpretations than this. The case of Mexico, for instance, has shown in a manner still fresh to every memory, that the Monroe doctrine may, so to speak, work inversely. The refusal of the United States to countenance outside interference in the affairs of American republics came to imply an obligation on America herself to interfere where circumstances made it necessary. Are we to infer from Baron Ishii's proclamation that the same obligation may one day be assumed by Japan as regards China? If so, what will the European Powers say to it, and what will China herself say?

Chinese Comment on the "Monroe Doctrine of the Far East."

From the Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)

The Monroe Doctrine was promulgated by the United States to protect the little countries of South America from foreign aggression. Today, the Japanese Government copies the idea and proclaims that it will apply the principle to the Far East placing itself in the position of a superior nation and ranking China as a protectorate. Admitted that we are weak, can we stand this assumed superiority of Japan and her domination? "The direct meaning of the Monroe Doctrine is protection, while its indirect meaning is interference. Are we already unable to exist as a country and must we depend upon the protection and accept the interference of the Japanese? "The domestic storm is daily increasing in

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its terror. We hope those who are concentrating their efforts on fighting their brethren will refrain from doing so for the present and seriously digest this alarming proclamation! China must unite!

From the Chung Hua Sin Pao (Shanghai)

The desire of Japan to exercise the Monroe Doctrine in the Far East has been cherished for many years. But as this would have stepped on the toes of the other foreign Powers, she had to suppress her feelings until now. The time Japan feels is opportune for the gratification of this desire. Europe is busily engaged in war and may not be able to call a halt. The United States must be informed of her intentions! The mission of Baron Ishii to America, as described by such authorities as Putnam Weale and T. R. Jernigan, was to settle with the United States all questions pertaining to the diplomatic relations between the two countries and China. What we are anxious to learn upon the return of Ishii is whether the Japanese policy in China is to be in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine as exercised by the United States in South America. From our previous experience, we are inclined to believed that the Monroe Doctrine as understood by the Japanese is a doctrine of aggression. The world knows and the Nipponese themselves know that their policy in our country is to undermine our sovereignty, threaten our independence and aggrandise themselves with our territory."

A Tientsin Municipal Squabble

From the Peking & Tientsin Times (Tientsin)

It is always easy to be wise after the event, to point out where mistakes have been made in the past, and to utter warnings against their repetition in the future and we should be disinclined to dwell upon the lessons of the past week were it not that at intervals during the past three years this paper has been preaching the necessity of certain reforms in the local government of the British Concessions, and in the management of public utilities which recent experience has shown to be essential. Heavy though the loss that the floods have caused in the British Concessions has been, the disaster will not have been altogether in vain if the subsiding waters carry away with them some of the prejudices, and jealousies which have made these Concessions a byword for inefficiency for more than a decade.

The prosperity and development of Tientsin depend upon the treatment of each problem whether municipal, or conservancy, as a problem *of the port as a whole.* The day may yet be far distant when the Treaty Powers will be willing to surrender their privileged position in China. Obviously the present conditions of this country do not at the moment warrant such a step. But the Foreign Concessions are not permanent institutions; the *Port* (we hope) *is.* Sooner or later the Concessions here will revert to Chinese control, just as the Foreign Concessions in Japan have come under Japanese control. That inevitable outcome we must foresee and prepare for. And perhaps if this is borne in mind we may hope that the Foreign Concessions here, instead of working independently and often at cross-purposes and extravagantly upon individual enterprises which obviously ought to be common undertakings, will draw closer together, will co-operate in a give-and-take spirit, will gradually evolve a homogeneous well-governed town which posterity will not be ashamed of, when China extends her sovereignty to all places and persons within her borders.

The Proposal to Send Chinese Troops to France

From the Peking Evening Times (Chinese owned)

Since the suggestion of sending troops to France was first published, the Japanese press has been opposing the idea with great bitterness, which it has tried to hide with a screen of ingenious but childish logic. One of the most amusing features of this press campaign is the tremendous solicitude which the Japanese papers suddenly show for China's honor. "What an irreparable disgrace it would be to our dear friend and neighbor," if her soldiers were to go abroad and misbehave themselves!" In view of the fact that the chief end of the Japanese propagandist is the discrediting of China, this solicitude will not hold water. Every Japanese agent and every Japanese statesman, from Okuma down to the most insignificent bandy-legs who can lay claim to some knowledge of China, has been busy for the last decade portraying this country in the worst possible light both at home and abroad. From every foreigner who lands in Japan is extracted some statement or opinion detrimental to China, which is promptly put into the widest possible circulation through both Japanese and subsidized foreign channels. The only man, not a diplomat, who has recently been decorated with the second Order of the Sacred Treasure, is a professional slanderer of the Chinese people who maintains himself by preaching the charms of Japan to audiences of sentimental ladies in New York City. While one half of the Japanese press is now busy exhorting China to save her honor by keeping her soldiers at home, the other half is still busier telling the world what an inefficient, cowardly; cruel, thieving lot of bandits the Chinese soldiers are. Coming from the press of one ally to the people of another, the advice tendered in these terms is scarcely friendly.

Japanese Interest in the Crisis in China

From The Herald of Asia (Edited by Mr. Zumoto, Tokio)

The world is getting tired of the endless internal discords and dissensions in China. The Government at Peking is apparently the master of the situation; it at any rate commands the allegiance of the North, and it is officially recognized by the treaty Powers . . . . It is now abundantly evident that it is not in the power of the Peking Government to accomplish a conquest of the South by eloquence or intrigue. It is, therefore, up to the Powers, if they still believe in such a settlement of the trouble, to offer their good offices as mediators between the North and the South. For our own part we would prefer to have our country continue in its avowed policy of non-interference in China's domestic concerns and desist from hampering the free activities of the Chinese Government we have formally recognized. If, however, the authorities at Kasumigaseki think that there is a fair chance of the present trouble in China being successfully settled through friendly mediation on the part of the foreign Powers, it may be worth while to try the experiment.

It is in short evident that the Allied Powers are now confronted with a crisis in the Chinese situation, demanding some decisive action on their part in order to avoid an impending danger of a serious character. The initiative rightly belongs to Japan as she is of all Powers the most vitally interested in the maintenance of peace and security in China. The decision which our Government is now called upon to make is to choose between the two alternative courses just outlined, namely either to treat the Peking Government as a fullgrown

institution capable of conducting its affairs according to its own pleasure and discretion and, consequently, provide it with all financial assistance it may require without any hampering conditions, or to treat it more or less on a par with the unorganized South and mediate between them. The sooner the decision is made the better for all parties concerned.

A Caustic Japanese View on Chinese Affairs

The Tokio *Mainichi* says that unless China is overawed by means of force there will be no peace in China. Japan desires the unification of China. For that purpose as much assistance as possible is given to China by Japan. The Terauchi Ministry, for that matter, is criticized for being too lenient to China. But China misunderstands us. She gets used to our kindnesses and even goes so far as to hold us under scorn. The Tuan Ministry, whose foundation is about to be established by the support of Japan and other powers, would mobilize Chinese troops at the request of France and then because of that holds Japan in scorn because Japan does not mobilize when China mobilizes. This is an insult to Japan, the editor thinks. If Japan would be lenient toward China in the matter of settlement of disputes in Manchuria between Chinese and Japanese, the Chinese Government would become spoiled and demand that Japanese troops be withdrawn. But the editor thinks that Japan is to blame for it, because Japan does not know how to overawe China by means of force. He takes a lesson from the statement of General Skobeleff of Russia, who said that peace in Asia is secured in proportion to the quantity of blood shed, and says that it is a good policy to adopt in Asia. The editor further shows his displeasure at the attempt of the Chinese to compare their soldiers with Japanese soldiers. There is a vast difference between them, he observes. Chinese mobilization is only mobilization of coolies, who want to get 1 yen a day whereas they are getting only 25 sen a day in China. It is an insult to Japanese soldiers to compare them with the coolies of China. Unless force is used there will be no unification of China.

The Registration of Chinese Servants

From the Central China Post (Hankow)

The other year there was a mysterious disappearance of coats, hats, umbrellas, clothes etc. from our establishment. We thought these were due to the operations of a sneak thief and tried to catch him, but it turned out to be a new "boy" who used to go out at night and never went empty handed. When the things were recovered from the pawnbrokers he had the impudence to swear that the editorial pants had been given to him by a German as witness the width of the waist. Had his history been known he would never have entered our doors, but how were we to find it out! . . . . The only way to meet such a difficulty is to have all servants registered and the registration renewed from time to time. The thing might be simply done by some card system, and the Municipal Council's licensing department might undertake the job. The production of a card containing an applicant's record would give an employer all the information he requires, and black sheep who cannot produce cards should not be employed at all. To meet the objection that to register servants is to class them with the dogs and the ponies we would suggest that a record might be kept of employers also amongst whom black sheep are not unknown. There are such of both sexes who can never keep a servant. They do not regard them as human beings; they show no consideration and often treat them with downright injustice. We have known of cases where no servant would stay more than a month and they never got any wages. These should be placed on the black books and not be allowed to engage a registered servant. Some means of branding them should certainly be found for they do infinite damage to the name of foreigner in native circles where more is said about them than about all the good employers.

A Plea for Trees in China

From the Peking Evening Times

The Chinese government has it in its power to bring the importance of trees home to the very shrewd and practical Chinese people in a hundred ways and make its teachings more logical and effective at such a season as this, when millions of Chinese throughout six or eight provinces are paying with their lives or with loss of everything they have in the world for the sins of their ancestors against China's outraged forests and hills; every conceivable medium of publicity, every government department, and every unofficial organization which the government can press into the service should be utilized to impress upon the masses the real causes of the floods which are bringing so much misery into the land, and the pressing need of trees wherever a tree can be coaxed to take root. It is roughly estimated that the damage done in Tientsin already aggregates a hundred million dollars. This sum would plant a great many trees. No one would think of putting so much money into afforestation until the lack of it had caused losses which will total vastly more than that, and which are probably costing many thousands of lives in the districts which are now merged in a great inland lake. If the Chinese people were made fully aware of the need, if the Chinese Government had sufficient interest in the welfare of the people (which it has not) to instill into them a horror of denuded hills and treeless plains, and to inspire them with a fervor for seeing trees grow over something else than the ashes of their defunct forerunners, who are responsible for the hideousness and misery of nearly all of China that is under cultivation, there might be a movement afoot in a very few years which would restore to the Chinese of this generation something of the beauty and climatic charm of the China that the ancients enjoyed, and would render superfluous the annual drudgery and expense of dyke building and drain digging without which the plains about us would be a marsh half the year and a desert the other half.

Mr. McClure's Views on Chino-Japanese Relations

The following are extracts from an interview accorded to The Japan Advertiser (Tokio) by S. S. McClure, proprietor of McClure's Magazine, on the eve of his departure from Japan for America.

"Japan possesses a less degree of natural and commercial security than any other first class nation in the world today. Her industrial life and military power depend on her unhindered use of the seven seas. For generations to come the strength of the Japanese Empire will be in the Island of Japan. Her Island position renders her security and military power possible only if she is allied with great naval powers.

"Without such alliance, at the outbreak of war Japan would lose her ships and commerce. She would at once become industrially bankrupt. Physical geography—the tyrant of political history—decrees the utter impossibility of Japan duplicating the history of Germany, even if the Japanese people were so minded."

As to the so-called Asiatic Monroe doctrine Mr. McClure said:

"While it is true that America and Europe need fear no possible changes or developments in China, on account of physical proximity the same is not true of Japan. So in the same sense that the United States has a peculiar interest in regard to Mexico, on account of the geographical situation Japan has a very vital interest in regard to China.

"The Asiatic Monroe doctrine as set forth by many Japanese editors and publicists is sometimes confused and is sometimes irritating, but in the sense that the situation in China and the possibilities in China concern Japanese more than they do any other nation, there is certainly room for an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. But this doctrine must be limited solely to the security of Japan. In so far as the possibilities in China may threaten the national security of Japan, Japan has an interest in China greater than any other country, and this solely on account of her physical proximity to China. Just as Japan could not permit Russia to establish naval and military forces in Korea, so she could not very well look with indifference upon a foreign nation establishing herself in China in such a fashion as to be able to use the resources of China to the hurt of Japan, and be without adequate military resources. Allied with great naval and military powers Japan counts in international affairs. Without such alliance aggression on the part of Japan is impossible."

"Then why is there all this talk about the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine and why does Japan maintain a comparatively large navy and a large army, developing a great military people very much after the style of Germany, and why does she continually increase her navy?" Mr. McClure was asked.

"Without her armaments Japan would be useless as an ally. Japan would be helpless. There would be no alliance between Japan and Great Britain but for Japan's armaments. This war illustrates the value of Japan's navy to Great Britain and her allies, and also the value of the Japanese alliance to Great Britain. Supposing Japan had been allied with Germany, her armies would have invaded Russia, and her navy would have wrought great havoc in the Pacific. If Japan had no navy and remained neutral the situation in the Pacific would have been very different. Japan's position as an ally of Great Britain and all the benefits that such an alliance involves is possible only because she has a navy.

"The world is full of Monroe doctrines. Almost all nations have policies, involving their security that are identical in nature with the American Monroe doctrine. It is when Japan claims special privileges in economic and industrial matters in China that the world at large becomes suspicious and hostile. The hostility of the world caused by the twenty-one demands illustrate this point."

"What about Tsingtao, Mr. McClure?"

"Of course, the occupation of Tsingtao, in the first place by Germany, in the second place by Japan, is not a unique thing in China," was the reply.

"It is not the first time that Chinese territory has been occupied by foreign powers. Hongkong, is as much a British possession as Ceylon or India. In Shanghai, the European concession occupies a territory fourteen miles long by four miles wide. There are concessions governed by Europeans in Hankow, Tientsin and in other cities. On the lines of the Manchurian Railway, Japan occupies certain territory. But all the territory of China proper and Manchuria occupied by foreign powers would not equal in extent one-tenth of the area of Ireland and that after sixty years of aggression by foreign powers.

"I regard the occupation of these territories in China as of practically no significance. Every dollar spent in China for such settlements or for the building of railroads has benefitted China a great deal more than it has the investors of the money. In the development of ports and facilities for commerce, it is China who will be the ultimate gainer. Supposing China goes in debt for the construction of railroads. It is like a man buying an important piece of machinery on the profits of which be will expect ultimately to pay for the machinery. Many of the railroads in the United States were built by foreign capital. The most important railway system in the United States is the Pennsylvania system. Speaking broadly, it connects New York, Chicago, Washington, St Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Cincinnati,—the heart of the United States. It passes through the greatest deposits of coal and iron. The greatest steel manufacturing cities are on the Pennsylvania system. Until a few years ago, the majority of the stock was owned in England."

The Divorce Problem in England

A joint committee of the British Parliament is now working on a revision of the divorce laws. Between 250,000 and 300,000 persons in Great Britain at present are legally separated but not divorced. Almost a decade ago an effort was made to obtain legislation providing that in cases of legal separation, the court, after five years, should on the application of either party make a decree of absolute divorce. That bill was smothered. The new measure, which is likely to become law before the war's end, is much more liberal. It permits the decree to be issued after three years of separation, whether the separation was by consent, by court decree or otherwise. Judicial separation orders are now issued on account of cruelty, desertion, drunkenness and many other offences, but these do not constitute divorce. Commonly the husband is required to pay maintenance fixed by the court; often in cases in which the husband has been grievously wronged. If he doesn't pay he can be and often is locked up. But however greatly both husband and wife may wish it, they cannot be divorced unless there has been adultery on the wife's part or adultery and also cruelty on the husband's.

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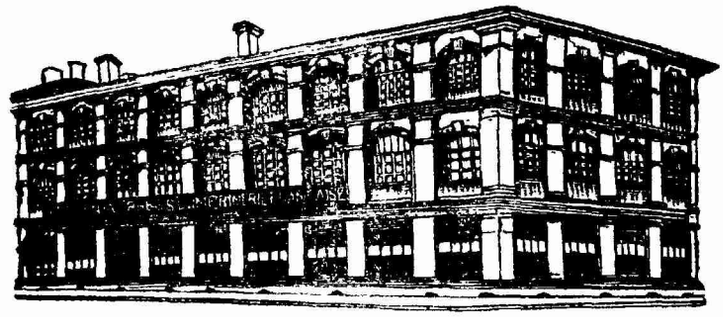

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In the Field of Business and Finance

A "Japanese" Corporation under American Law.

An interesting case in connection with the registration of firms in the American Consulate in Shanghai, has come up with the application for registration of the Oriental Trust Guarantee & Exchange Company. The application for registration has been refused at the American consulate on the grounds that all the members of the Oriental Trust Guarantee and Exchange Company are Japanese, and therefore should be registered in the Japanese consulate in spite of the fact that the corporation is regularly incorporated under the laws of Delaware, U. S. A. According to the printed certificate of incorporation, the original subscribers to the shares of the company are Messrs. Yamamoto Hisaski, Midzuno Tomiro and Saito Renkichi, all listed as mine owners of Tokio. The amount of the capital stock of the company is given at ten million dollars.

When this company applied for registration at the American consulate, the question first asked was why the owners did not register in the Japanese Consulate since the stock-holders were all Japanese. This brought out the fact that the class of business which this company plans to engage in is not permitted under the laws of Japan. According to the prospectus, the company is to engage in the following lines of business:

(1) To guarantee the payment of money, manage property, issue bonds and securities or supply capital for and on behalf of any Country, State, or other corporated body, or any juridical or natural person or persons;

(2) To acquire from any Sovereign State, or authority, supreme, local or otherwise, or from any juridical or natural person, any concessions, grants, decrees, rights or privileges whatsoever and turn the same to account;

(3) To supply capital for industrial, agricultural and commercial purposes in the Orient, or guarantee payment with a view to accommodate third persons with capital;

(4) To establish in Shanghai, or any other promising open port of China, a merchandise, stock or currency Exchange;

(5) To do all such acts as are related to the matters mentioned above.

The prospectus further states that the corporation may establish places of business in Tokio, Japan; Shanghai and Peking, China; New York, U. S. A.; London, England; and Paris, France. It also states that "this corporation may nominate persons of influence in economic circles in Europe and America, accord them the treatment of principal officers, and delegate the affairs of the corporation to them."

The application for registration in the American Consulate at Shanghai has been referred to the American Minister at Peking and to the State Department at Washington, for final decision. The corporation is represented by W. V. Curtis, an American attorney in Yohohama.

Japan Wants Ships to Use After the War

Regarding several press dispatches reporting so-called shipping agreements between the United States and Japan, the Osaka Mainichi states that although this agreement is well thought of both in America and England as indicating Japan's further aid toward the Allies against Germany not only during the war but also after the war, it is highly advisable on the part of the authorities in Tokio to take every possible precaution before they sign it, in view of the fact that the proposed agreement will have much to do with the future economic development of Japan.

Although no particulars are obtainable as the negotiations are still pending, the Osaka Mainichi further states that the new agreement is believed to have caused the transferring of a number of merchantmen to the Atlantic for the Allies and also a wholesale mobilization of the shipbuilding industry of Japan in turning out vessels for England. If this continues the Osaka paper says that Japan will lose many good vessels during the war and will be unable to supplant them in the near future if the shipbuilding capacity in Japan is fully mobilized for Britain. When the war is over Japan will find a shortage of many merchantmen, especially of those suitable for overseas trade. It is strongly advocated by the Mainichi to meet domestic requirement first before complying with foreign demand. If the pending shipping agreement has much to do with the recent general embargo in the United States, which issue has given a great scare to Japan it is better for Japan to obtain the previous promise of Britain that all vessels built for Britain with imported steels be turned over to Japan as soon as the war is over. Japan is justified, the Osaka Mainichi believes, in making such demand for there is a similar agreement between America and Britain regarding a large number of vessels now being built in America for Britain.

The Automobile In The Orient

First automobiles, eight in number, licensed in Shanghai in 1902.

Number of automobiles registered in Shanghai in 1906.....	64.
Number of automobiles registered in Shanghai in 1910.....	151.
Number of automobiles registered in Shanghai in 1915.....	550.
Number of cars licensed in Shanghai in August 1917.....	1,000.
Number of electric cars in Shanghai in 1916.....	6.
Number of electric driven trucks in Shanghai in 1916.....	1.
Cost of shipping an automobile from the United States to Shanghai, a (measured) ton,....	about U. S. $40.—

Cost of automobile licenses in Shanghai are as follows:

Motorcycles, a year,Mex.....	$12.00
Private cars, a year, Mex.....	24.00
Public cars, a year, Mex.....	38.40
Motor Trucks, a year, Mex...	84.00
Average capacity of motor trucks now in service in Shanghai from,	¾ to 1½ tons.
Numbered of unlicensed stored cars in Shanghai, approximately.....	400.
Numbered of licensed motorcycles in Shanghai.....	145.

Number of motor-trucks in Shanghai	22.
Number of different makes of automobiles and trucks in Shanghai	90.
Number of automobiles imported into Shanghai in 1916	350.
Number imported in first five months of 1917	216.
Number of American automobiles exported to Asia in 1916	6,624.
Value of American cars exported to Asia in 1916, Gold	$8,000,000
Value of automobiles imported into China in 1916	Hk. Tls. 686,725.
Value of motorcycles imported into China in 1916	Hk. Tls. 28,021.
Number automobiles in Hongkong in 1916, approximately	100.
Number of automobiles in Peking in 1917, approximately	300.
Value of automobiles imported into Straits Settlements in 1916, approximately, Gold,	$250,000.
Number of automobiles imported into Java in 1916, approximately	3,000.
Number of American automobiles imported into Java in 1916	2,500.
Number of miles of automobile roads in International settlement of Shanghai, approximately	75.
Number of miles automobile roads ni Straits Settlements, approximately	2,500.
Number of miles automobile roads in Philippine Islands, approximately	2,000.
Number of automobile and auto accessory dealers in Shanghai	14.

The Paper Industry in Japan

In an interesting article on the subject of the paper industry in Japan, the Japan Chronicle mentions that all the countries which formerly were almost the only suppliers of paper and pulp to Japan are now either belligerents themselves or are greatly affected by the war. Imports from Germany, which was the largest supplier of Japan, have almost completely stopped since the outbreak of the war, and arrivals from other countries in Europe have also greatly decreased, owing to the scarcity of tonnage. Added to the natural causes combining to send up prices of paper, there have been considerable manipulations by merchants. Last year the paper manufacturers all over the country banded themselves into an organisation ostensibly with the object of preventing any unreasonable advance in prices made by the paper merchants, by themselves agreeing on a conventional list of prices. Whatever the object of the paper manufacturers in organising this association, the fact remains that they have again and again held conferences in Tokio, raising their conventional price-lists by 10 or 20 per cent every month. The new regulations imposing restrictions on the export of paper, apply to only a small portion of the paper exported, and are not expected to have any appreciable effect on the course of prices. "Profiteering" in Japan is being carried to a remarkable extent, and nothing is being done to put a stop to it.

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Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank.

The Japanese representative of the three Japanese banks which Mr. Tsao Ju-lin has induced to enter into a scheme for the reorganization of the Bank of Communications and the establishment of an Exchange Bank with branches in the provinces, has arrived in Peking, and has entered into negotiations with Mr. Tsao and Mr. Lu Chung-yu at the Ministry of Communications. There is excited opposition to this loan project which is said to involve an advance of 20 million yen. The commercial organizations throughout the country claim that the Japanese banker is a representative of the Tokio Ministry of Finance and that the terms of the suggested loan agreement will make it possible for the Japanese Government to control the Chinese commercial money market as well as a good share of the national treasury.—*Peking correspondent of the P. and T. Times.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

Prices on the Japanese metal market have fallen considerably lately owing to the active anticipatory purchases made by the Japanese importers just about the time the American embargo was to be announced.

Japanese capitalists are planning an electric railway enterprise, with a capital of two million yen, to encircle (Mount) Fujiyama. Summer villas for visitors are to be erected along the route.

One phase of the bean delivery dispute on the Dairen market was settled September 30, when the Mitsuis, the Santai Bean Mill, Messrs. Naoki & Co., and a local Chinese produce concern had their contracts in beans cancelled independently of the other sellers. The cancellation price was Silver Yen 6.52 for August beans and Silver Yen 6.10 for September.

That Shanghai is a much better market for automobiles than Yokohama is shown by the fact that Yokohama has but 325 cars registered while Shanghai has more than a thousand, and by the further fact that only 80 cars have been imported this year in Yokohama while Shanghai has imported nearly three hundred since January 1, 1917.

Japanese steamers are still busily engaged in bringing loads of soya beans from Vladivostock, where there is an enormous accumulation, to Dairen, where the oil is expressed. The bean cake is exported to Japan, mostly for fertilizer, and a great deal of the oil is going to America, the trade being principally in the hands of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The construction of a road suitable for automobile use has been started between Kiukiang and Kuling. Persons interested in the enterprise were in Shanghai recently and purchased cars from the Markt Garage Company for use on the road. The road has already been completed from Kiukiang to the hills encountered before Kuling is reached. From this point the passengers are transported in sedan chairs to Kuling.

On account of a growing freight business between Japan and India, whose trade relations are fast increasing since the war, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, besides its several ships on its regular Calcutta and Kobe line, has decided to temporarily run the following vessels: Tamon Maru, Benten Maru, Kenkon Maru No. 5, Hokkai Maru, Kichirin Maru, Panama Maru, and Jinsen Maru. These ships all leave from Kobe.

The Robert Dollar Co. has recently started a large saw mill at Roche's Point, near Vancouver, and acquired one hundred million feet of standing timber in the neighborhood to feed it. It is nearly all Douglas Fir, which is practically the same as Oregon Pine. Most of the lumber which is being sawn is destined for China and Hongkong, where the demand is constantly increasing.

There are at present no less than 27 shipbuilding plants in or near Seattle; they are at work on 63 ships. Some of these are turning out steel ships, others wooden ships; some are turning out both. And the Seattle Construction & Drydock company, which employs 4,000 workmen, is turning out vessels both of war and commerce—passenger ships, cargo-carriers and submarines; merchant vessels of moderate speed and scout cruisers of 35 knots speed.

The hunting season in Japan opens October 15. There is said to be an increase of at least 100,000 pheasants over the years preceding the European war. Before the war, Japan exported annually to France the feathers from about 120,000 pheasants, which trade has now entirely ceased owing to the prohibitive measures on the importation of luxuries. Professional hunters have greatly decreased in number since the price of bullets, formerly 2 sen a piece, has risen to 5 or 6 sen.

The Japan Electric Steel Manufacturing Company has just started the installation of three more furnaces at its Oji mill, which will be in full blast by November. These new electric furnaces will be employed in turning over ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese. The company has besides applied to the Government for the prospecting of a big mine in Iwate prefecture, which in the opinion of the company's experts will yield a good amount of iron.

Owing to the continual prosperous trade conditions between the United States and the Far East, particularly with Japan, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has been able to obtain profits approximately amounting to Yen 7,500,000 during the current business term ending September 30. On account of financial reasons the T.K.K. not only could not make any reserve funds whatever before the war broke out, but for many years before the war broke out, the T.K.K. was without any profits to its stock holders.

Ten companies were formed in the United States of America in July for the manufacture of aircraft, principally aeroplanes and their parts. The aggregate authorized capital of these concerns is $9,000,000, one being incorporated for $5,000,000, and two others having an authorized capital of $1,000,000 each. During the first seven months of 1916 thirty-three aircraft companies were organized, with an aggregate authorized capital of $25,673,000. The entry of the United States into the war has stimulated interest in the industry, and recent months show a steadily increasing movement of capital in this direction. The total authorized capital of new munitions and aircraft companies organized since January 1, 1915, amounts to $166,825,000,

A new iron and concrete ship was launched at the Parsgrund Cement Works, Christiana, Stockholm, last month on an entirely new plan, that is, it was built with the bottom upward, in which extraordinary position the launching took place on a sort of underlying sledge which glided out with the ship. When the water was reached the hull became detached from the sledge and gradually sank up to a certain point; then subsequently slowly righted itself. This particular ship, is only of 200 tons burden, but it was built in three weeks; the next boat will only require about half this time, as the original frame is being used, as it will be for each subsequent ship of the same size. It is intended to start at the same works the wholesale building of iron and concrete ships of 200, 500 and 1,000 tons.

That the United States Steel Corporation is in earnest in its plans to go into the construction of ships may be gained from recent activities of that company. New mills at Birmingham, Ala. to cost G.$11,000,000 are being constructed. The new yards at Hackensack, N. J., which are being constructed by the Federal Shipbuilding Company, a subsidiary corporation of the United States Steel Corporation, are not only to be the largest in America, but of the world. They will be equipped to turn out ships ranging from 450 feet to 1,000 feet in length, at the rate of one a month, after June 1, 1918. The first ships to be turned out will be standard cargo boats of about 9,000 tons. In addition to this yard, another subsidiary company, the Tennesee Coal and Iron Company has started construction on a shipbuilding yard at Mobile, Ala., which will have a capacity of ten ships.

The Foreign Trade Bulletin (for August) of the American Express Company contains the following interesting financial note:—The unusually high exchange rates on neutral European markets and the fact that gold does not move freely to equalize trade balances, have caused much discussion in commercial circles. The chief abnormal element lies in the fact that the sterling rate in New York has been arbitrarily maintained at a discount of only about 2 per cent, while in neutral European centers it has depreciated up to 20 per cent. The result is that it is more profitable for neutrals to finance their transactions through New York, thus creating an excess supply of dollar exchange in neutral countries and forcing dollar rates there down to a par with sterling. For various economical and political reasons, gold cannot be shipped except at such a discount as would result in loss,

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Sept. 28	Last Quotation, Fri. Oct. 5	Business Done in Shares During Week High	Low	Net Chg.
Alma	8.55	9½	9½	9½	—
Anglo Java	9.30	10	10	9½	+0.50
Chemor United	1.10	1.17½	1.17½	1.10	+.07½
Gula	6½	6½	6½	6½	—
Java Consolidated	16½	18½	18½	18½	—
Kota Bahroe	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Pengkalan	9	8½	8½	8½	—
Repah	1.10	0.90	0.95	0.90	−05
Samagaga	0.72½	0.85	0.85	0.85	—
Senawang	14	13	13	12½	−0.50
Shai. Malay (Pref)	12.20	11.10	11.10	11.10	—
Tebong	16¼	18.½	18½	18½	—
Ziangbe	4¾	5.10	5.10	5	+0.10
BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.					
H. & S. Bank	$ 550	570	570	570	—
Langkat	11	14	14	11	+3
Quternatinal (ord)	93	82½	82½	82½	—
Kung Yik	14	14¼	14½	14¼	−0.25
Shai. Cotton	114×D	114	114	114	—
Telephone	78	76	76	76	—
EXCHANGE					
Bar Silver	51½	46¾	49½	46¾	−2¾
T. T. on London	4/5	—	4/3	4/2	−0/1
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.52	—	4.80	4.70	−0.10
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. T.	.94	—	1.00	.98	−0.02
Mexican	72.2	72.1	7.22	—	—
Native Int.	15	10	20	10	−10
LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS					
Spot	2/8¾	2/8½	2/8¾	2/8¼	−0/0½
Forward	2/9½	2/10¼	2/10¼	2/9½	+0/0¾
Tendency	Flat				Quiet to firm

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Sept.	28	79
„	29	78
„	30	78
Oct.	1	78
„	2	77
„	3	79

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At the Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week; W. R. Johnson, Shanghai; Mr. Robinson, Singapore; A. F. Brichael, Paris; A. Commons, Shanghai; E. Moule; Mrs. R. Coltman, Peking; W. Ehrhardt; W. H. Webbor, Canton; J. Bray, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Collier; W. L. Thompson; G. T. Sargent, Ningpo; G. Finlayson, Peking; P. L. Schoenen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stevens, New York; Mr. Marshall, Shanghai; Chas. Derham, Manila; J. E. Covington; A. B. Bakcock, Chicago; Jannchevich, Petrograd; A. Faurcat, Penang; A. L. Gump, San Francisco; D. E. Newell, San Francisco; C. J. Coantzaki; Mrs. L. S. Smith. Nankin; M. Marshall and child, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mathiasen; Capt. H. E. Larsen; Miss Lang; Miss P. Durham; H. K., Halls, Columbo; H. Harris, San Francisco. E. D. Pearson, Chinkiang; F. Boulton, Hankow; J. E. Tytler; A. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lorensen, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Local; Mr. and Mrs. W. Funder, Local; A. L. Roe, Scotland; E. W. Haywood; T. A. B. Stuart, Sydney; D. Robertson, Bangkok; F. A. Slack, Bangkok; A. B. Glatt, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Ferrante, Italy; Miss A. Coquelle, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Syms, Ciukiang.

The following guests have erglstered at the Palace Hotel during the week: L. Defoliginan, Singapore; E. C. Wilber, London; J. H. Heal; C. H. Kwan, Singapore; C. Wing, Singapore; H. Covie, Shanghai; F. G. Harrison, Nanking; D. C. Putey, Hongkong; Mrs. Dreaper, Hongkong; M. Sakamoto; J. J. Hanthurn; M. Moore, Hongkong; Mrs, Stevens; Mrs. Barry; Miss J. Barry, Hongkong; F. B. Zeystone, San Francisco; E. J. Maner, New York; W. F. Cary, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. A. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Tooritzin, Hankow; N. Maykin, Hankow; J. Cameron; J. Pekelenoce, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Graham; F. D. Bannister; Mrs. J. J. Wekeal, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Graham, Hankow; A. E. Fearnley; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Parr, Hongkong; A. C. Siemer; A. A. Link; Mrs. B. Debalan, Kobe; C. P. Perin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Salli, Kobe; M. Rouse, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. V. Spelinger, Canton; James Hebbling, Hongkong; Mrs. A. R. J. Hearne; E. Connell; H. E. Beyer, New York; F. M. Edwarks, Ningpo; C. A. May; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Blake, Hongkong; Segrinch, Hongkong; Marcwalter, Hongkong; Paltz, Hongkong; Severin, Hongkong; Monche, Hongkong Gounset, Hongkong; Courteix, Hongkong; Breton, Hongkong; Jaffrey, Hongkong; Dorizon, Peking; C. Aymard, Peking; E. Mapin, Peking; Martzinneoich, Hankow; J. S. Vereschazin, Hankow; G. E. Goondusero, Hankow; Mrs. Fewks, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Jones, Hankow; R, G. Einlaton, Chefoo; J. H. Macoun, Nanking.

The following guests have registered ot the Kalee Hotel during the week: Capt. and Mrs. Carlson, Japan; and Mrs. G. E. Baker, Ho Wor Ting; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McDonald, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. C. Breyer and Hongkong; E. D. Alexander; Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lethew; Miss Yacht, Hongkong; Miss Garth, Hongkong; Mrs. E. W. Munsle; Mr. M. J. Huist; F. A. Cook; Mrs. F. A. Cook; M. Cook; F. A. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. F. White; H. Boyne, ;Tientsin; Mrs. Mckay & children, Tsingtau; Mr. and Mrs. Auei Tze King; J. M. Hazell; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Laessoe; Mrs. Harriet McCloskie; Mrs. D. Christee; J. R. Green; H. J. Frewin; A. P. S. Moss, Chefoo; J. C. Schwab, Dairen; C. H. Schwab, Dairen; Dr. T. G. Haile; Kiukiang; W. L. Thompson; E. Moor, Boston.

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Shanghai.

Kiangsu Provincial College

The first graduating exercises of the Kiangsu Provincial College, Soochow, were held Sept 20, when about thirty students graduated. This College is one of five similar provincial institutions in China, the others being located in Peking, Shantung, Canton and Hangchow. The institution at Soochow is supported by the funds of the Kiangsu province. Heretofore it has had a preparatory course and in all has covered five years. There are in all now enrolled about one hundred students, and all must be at least graduates of the Middle School. All the instructors are Chinese and the lecturing is in the Chinese language. Most of the instructors have been educated in Japan, and some of them have taken courses in Germany. The German language is taught. There are fifteen lecturers. The college is to have new buildings of foreign style very soon, costing some sixty thousand dollars, situated outside the Chang Mung. Considerable hospital work is also being done.

New Books and Publications

America and Germany

America's Case against Germany by Lindsay Rogers, Professor of Political Science at Virginia University. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. U. S. $1.50

The writer does not take up time with the formulation of a moral indictment. This has been done over and over again. He says: "Germany was guilty of a brutish invasion on human rights everywhere, and it was simply one phase of this—the callous assassination, not alone on the high seas, of non-combatant citizens of both sexes and all ages—which so aroused the indignation of America that war was inevitable. The mere unlawfulness of the submarine was not decisive; that might have been overlooked. But it is nevertheless true that the purely legal issue is of fundamental importance, because if Americans had not had the legal right to travel unmolested, even when on armed merchantmen; if American vessels, no matter with what cargoes, had not had a legal immunity from destruction until the lives of their passengers and crew were safeguarded, the United States would have been unable to protest against the war zone decree, to announce that Germany would be held to a strict accountability, and to consider the sinking of the Lusitania deliberately unfriendly. But for the fact that the United States could rest its case upon the unquestioned principles of international law, it is certain that the exercise of personal privileges, unprotected by international agreement, would not have been supported at the cost of war."

The writer, who declares that "no war in which the United States has ever engaged has had greater justification than the one recognized on April 6, 1916," then goes on to summarize the various incidents and overt acts which led up to the rupture of diplomatic relations. He is firmly convinced that "if it had not been for the submarine warfare, we would probably have remained at peace with Germany." That is to say the use of the one weapon which has so signally failed to accomplish the German purpose is responsible for the participation of the power whose military and financial might render the Kaiser's defeat absolutely certain.

Much space is taken up with an analysis of the difference between the British and the German attempts at a blockade, with a singularly clear statement of the principles involved in the trade in munitions of war, armed merchantmen, the right of retaliation, and with a scathing exposition of the perfidy of German pledges.

Imperial Germany: New and Revised Edition. By Prince Bernhard von Bulow. Tranlated by Marie A. Lewenz. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. U. S. $2.00.

When Prince Bulow originally wrote his book—his apologia—it was possible for him to delude himself into believing that he had left Germany stronger than he had received her from the powerful and adroit hands of Bismarck. He re-wrote his Imperial Germany after eighteen months of a war in which Germany had raised up against herself the greatest coalition of nations any state has ever fused into a common enemy. America's entrance into the war has re-emphasized how anti-Bismarckian was von Bulow's almost slavish imitation of his predecessor. Yet Bulow still believes that Germany will emerge from the war stronger than ever. His real diplomatic blindness is as stubborn as Prussia's military resistance. Always a gentleman, always a man of the world, Prince Bulow has forgotten nothing and has learnt nothing. No more illuminating insight into what keeps Germany "going" is anywhere furnished than in this admirable reprint.—*From The New Republic.*